The 250th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

East Greenwich, Rhode Island



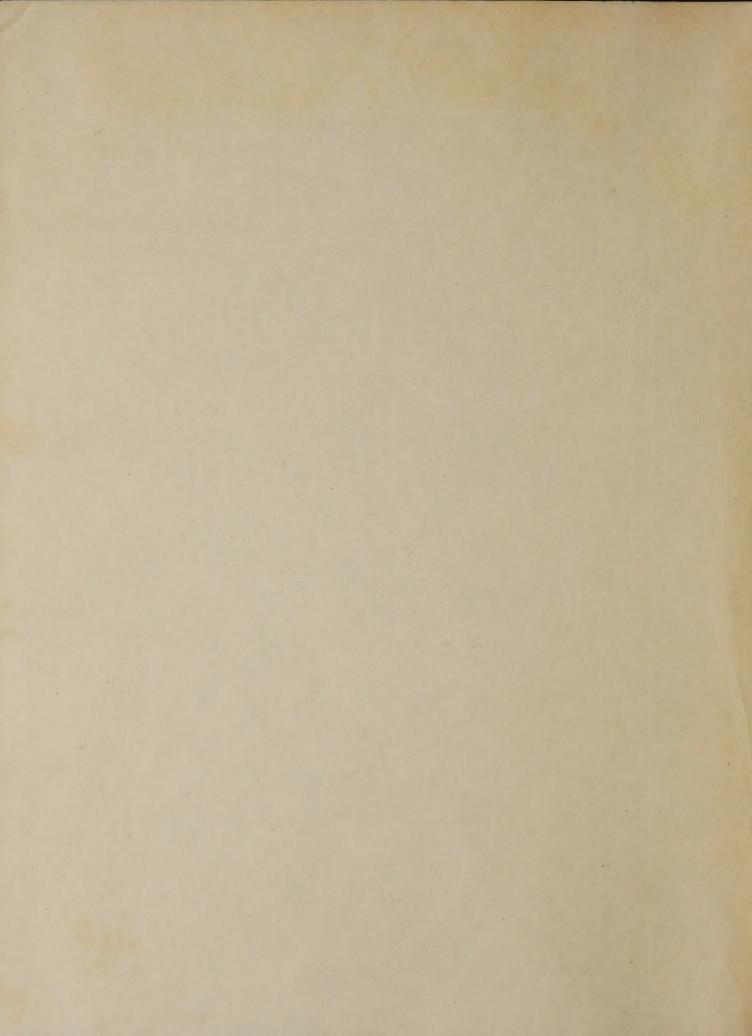
PART I AN ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Presented by

to

The Providence Athenæum



An Account of

The 250th Anniversary Celebration



East Greenwich
Rhode Island



An Account

of the

250th Anniversary Celebration
of the Founding of
the Town of
East Greenwich

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by H. Irving King



The Greenwich Press
East Greenwich, Rhode Island

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The Executive Committee

W W

Dr. Fenwick G. Taggart

A. Studley Hart

Herman N. Silverman

Charles T. Algren

Herbert J. Couper

Howard V. Allen

Introduction

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Foreword: When it was decided to devote a portion of the left-over funds from the Celebration, to the publication of a book containing an account of the Celebration, the Executive Committee engaged Colonel H. Irving King, then editor of the East Greenwich News, to write the story... Colonel King spent many weeks of strenuous effort in the preparation of the manuscript, and shortly after its completion in April 1930, he passed away without having seen the fruits of his labor in print, a fact which the Committee records here with deepest regret.

In publishing the program at the time of the Celebration, a number of photographs were omitted, which should have been included in that volume. This accounts for the presence of certain photo-

graphs in these pages.

In publishing this volume, and binding a number of copies of it together with the Celebration program, the Committee hands down to posterity a complete record of this great event.

-The Executive Committee.

The founding of East Greenwich was a gage of battle thrown down by the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations to the Colony of Connecticut. The region lying south of the southerly line of the Shawomet Purchase-roughly the line at present traversed by Division Street and Division Road and extending to the Connecticut State line-was known as the Narragansett Country. It would take a volume to tell the history of the struggle which took place on the part of the Connecticut and Massachusetts colonies and various private claimants and land companies to obtain possession of this tract of land. The Duke of Hamilton, Premier Duke of Scotland; Chaffinch, Groom of the Back Stairs of his Majesty, Charles II.; Major Humphrey Atherton, who commanded the guard which took Mary Dyre to the hanged on Boston Common and was subsequently killed by being thrown from his horse one dark night near the spot where his victim had suffered death; Culpeper, who "ruffled it" at court with Buckingham and Shaftsbury—all these and many other picturesque figures flit through the story of the Narragansett Country. And all the time Rhode Island claimed it as her own, admitting of no other jurisdiction in the region. The activities of the various claimants to the Narragansett country were confined almost entirely to the region South of the section now known as East Greenwich. With the exception of the grant by the Atherton Company to the Huguenots at the place now known as Frenchtown, they made no attempts at occupancy north of what is now the southern line of the Town. From where Warwick had laid out the Cowesett Farms on its Southern border there extended south to the valley of the Masschachaug a rocky precipitous ridge, here coming down nearly to the waters of the Cove, which offered little temptation to the settler. Back of this ridge, to the westward, lay a wilderness hardly explored, penetrated only by an occasional trapper or an Indian hunting party. The Cowesett Indians, aboriginal proprietors of the region, once a powerful tribe exercising authority from where they met the wandering Nipmucks on the north to where they came into contact with the Narragansetts on the south, under the domination of their mighty conquerors their southern neighbors, until the dwindling tribe, long before the white man came had shrunk to a feeble remnant, clinging to the southern part of what is now put down on the maps as Drum Rock Ridge and the low lands in which the ridge terminated. No longer did a Cowesett sachem stand on the great, glacial boulder which, to this day, marks the northern point of the ridge where it drops sharply into the valley back of Apponaug and see, extending before him, new lands to conquer, the home of tribes to subdue. The booming of the Drum Rock on the hillside below no longer summoned the Cowesett warriors to the defense of their northern frontier or for foray beyond, causing the Indians of the Shawomet plains to tremble CANCENCEMPERMICHALEMACENALEMAC

in their wigwams. The glory and power of the Cowesetts had departed. Along the foot of the southern part of the ridge to which the Cowesetts still clung, between the foot of the steep declivity and the water, ran the famous Indian path known as the Pequot Trail, the path of victory to the Narragansetts along which they had carried their conquests to the north and west until their warwhoop had been heard on the banks of the Merrimack and had been answered back by the Mohawks on the Hudson.

Such was the condition when King Philip's war broke out and the Pequot Trail became once more the path for fleet-footed Indian warriors. King Philip's war was over. Connecticut laid claim to the whole Narragansett Country by right of conquest, seeming to remember for the first time that there was an unregarded section of country lying between the Narragansett lands which had been so long in dispute and the Shawomet purchase, and claimed up to the southern bounds of the Cowesett Farms. The Rhode Island colony indignantly rejected the claim. ordered Connecticut to

cease exercising jurisdiction in any part of the Narragansett Country, prepared for war-as did also Connecticut-ordered that "Five thousand acres of land be laid out in some convenient place in the Narragansett Country" and granted it to fifty men for services in King Philip's war. There was no question as to where that "convenient place" in the Narragansett Country was located. The Rhode Island authorities, like the Connecticut authorities, had suddenly realized the strategic importance of the before unconsidered region which is now East Greenwich. The colonial surveyors went to work at once, the fifty veterans of King Philip's war came in and built their houses. King Charles decided the dispute between Connecticut and Rhode Island in favor of the latter colony and, as the royal charter of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations specified that the colony should be "held as our manor of East Greenwich in our County of Kent," the new settlement was named East Greenwich. Thus was East Greenwich founded, its area at first being about half of its present area.



N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Station, East Greenwich

The Anniversary Celebration

In 1927, on September 4 to 8,—these dates are inclusive—the Town of East Greenwich celebrated the anniversary of its founding in a manner which is still talked of, not only in New England but far beyond New England's borders, by those who saw it and participated in the celebration. It was an anniversary celebration so perfect in detail, and after a plan so well worked out, that it will long remain a model for occasions of the kind. A small town put on a big celebration and this is the story of how it was done.

Nearly two centuries and a half had joined the eternal procession of the years since the last Indian warwhoop had been heard along the Pequot Trail. Philip of Pekanoket had been gathered to his fathers and Miantinomoh and Canonicus had preceded him into the shades. The little settlement which had been started at the close of King Philip's War had grown and prospered and the hills from which Takomanan, last of the Cowesett chieftans, had watched the smoke arising from the fires of the encamped Indians across the Cove-Indians gathered from far and near for their annual sea-harvest—these steeply sloping hills were now terraced with houses from the water's edge to the summit. The disputed no-man's-land of the Indian days had become East Greenwich. It was 1925 and it was East Greenwich. People began to say: "Do you realize that this Town will soon be 250 years old? We ought to have some sort of an anniversary celebration." The matter was talked of from time to time at the meetings of the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce. It was at first proposed to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the Town by a general holiday, a street parade and speeches on the Court House lawn. No one had any idea, at first, of holding an anniversary

celebration of the proportions into which that project finally grew.

PREPARATIONS BEGIN

The matter was brought up for discussion at every meeting of the Chamber and finally President Howard V. Allen was empowered to appoint a committee to take the matter in charge. In October of 1925 President Allen—who was deeply interested in the matter and a strong advocate of a celebration which should be adequate—appointed an Executive Committee consisting of Herman N. Silverman, (Chairman), Dr. Fenwick G. Taggart, (Vice Chairman), A. Studley Hart, (Comptroller), J. William Corr, (Secretary) and Charles T. Algren. President Allen was elected treasurer.

This Committee was empowered to appoint sub-committees. The Executive Committee got to work at once. Though nearly two years intervened between the appointment of the Executive Committee and date of the celebration it was realized that no time was to be lost if the anniversary of the Town's founding was to be observed in a manner which the imagination of the promoters of the plan had now conceived of.



Firing the salute on opening day



The Mawney House, Built about 1710



Captain John R. Congdon house, Built about 1715

GROWTH OF THE CELEBRATION PLAN

For, from the simple plan of a street parade and speeches on the Court House lawn, the idea had grown to one of such magnitude that to carry it out was an undertaking daring, expensive and ambitious for a town the size of East Greenwich. The conception now before the minds of the Committee was one which, at the beginning, they would have shrunk from attempting to put into actual operation. But the promoters of the scheme had become fascinated with their own idea and the bigger the idea grew the more they were resolved to make it an actuality.

And they were no dreamers—all practical men who realized that what they intended to accomplish involved two years of the hardest sort of work, and a sacrificing of their own business affairs to the paramount issue of the celebration. Fortunately, at the head of the Executive Committee was a man who was a natural born executive, a master of detail, and one who, having taken up a project, saw it through at whatever personal sacrifice. There was considerable discussion among the members of the Executive Committee as to just what sub-committees should be appointed -what matters relating to the coming anniversary should be especially taken care of by individual committees. Twenty-six subcommittees were decided upon. The Executive Committee would appoint the chairmen of these committees and each chairman would name five others to make up his committee.

The Executive Committee sent out the following notice: "The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to fittingly celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the founding of East Greenwich and requests your attendance at an important meeting to be held in the Union Trust Company's room on November 4, at 8 o'clock." In response to this notice only twelve people appeared. But though there were not many present at the meeting there were many

who had sent word to Chairman Silverman that they were heartily in favor of the plan for an anniversary celebration, offered their support, and said that they would accept any responsibility the Committee saw fit to put upon them.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

As a result the following chairmen of sub-committees were appointed:-Agriculture and Livestock, Harry R. Lewis; Athletics, Benjamin Solomon; Carnival, Joseph H. Gorman; Decorations, Thomas J. Freeman; Finance, William L. Sharpe; Firemen's Muster, Daniel A. Masterson, Sr.; Food and Housing, Mrs. Moses Shippee; Health and Sanitation, Dr. Herbert B. Horton; Historical, E. Gertrude Arnold; Invited Guests, J. D. A. Whalen; Speakers, J. D. A. Whalen; Bands, Samuel Baldino; Pageant, Miss Agnes Galvin; Photography, Emil A. Stevens; Parade and Military, George R. Hanaford; Police and Parking, the Chief of Police; Publicity, Advertising and Printing, Frank B. Rhodes, Jr.; Schools, Irving C. Phillips; Music, Miss Mabel Palmer; Town Beautiful, Mrs. John D. Miner; Transportation, F. O. Bergstrom; Historical Exhibit, Rev. Dr. J. Francis Cooper; Industrial Exhibits, A. H. Esten; Mardi Gras, George Brennan; Fireworks, Louis H. C. Huntoon; Construction, Charles T. Algren. The question immediately arose—how is all this ambitious program to be financed? And on November 17 a meeting of the Executive Committee was devoted entirely to the preparation of a tentative budget.

FINANCING THE PROJECT

The lowest estimate of the money which would be necessary to carry through such an Anniversary Celebration as the Executive Committee had in mind was, as at first, rather appalling. The lowest it could be figured at was \$24,000.00. The tentative budget was divided as follows;—Agriculture and Livestock, \$1,500.00; Athletics, \$400.00; Carnival, \$2,500.00; Decora-

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The Greenwich Theatre

tions, \$1,500.00; Firemen's Muster, \$1,-000.00; Health and Sanitation, \$100.00; Fireworks, \$500.00; Historical Exhibit, \$250.00; Speakers, \$500.00; Bands, \$2,-000.00; Photography, \$250.00; Military, \$1,000.00; Pageant, \$2,500.00; Publicity Advertising, \$2,500.00; Schools, \$500.00; Police, \$750.00; Industrial Exhibit, \$500.00; Mardi Gras, \$2,500.00; Music, \$300.00; Historical, \$500.00; Secretarial, \$500.00; Contingency Fund, \$2, 000.00. This tentative budget was afterwards somewhat revised and in the grand summing up after the celebration was over the Executive Committee had collected from various sources the sum of \$31,731. 03 and had paid out \$24,183.99, leaving a balance on hand of approximately \$7,000. 00. And this is as good a place as any other to record the sources from which the Committee obtained the money for the financing of the big scheme. Here is the detailed account:

RECEIPTS

RECEIP 15	
Salvaged Lumber	.\$ 786.13
Miscellaneous	. 24.81
Boy Scouts	. 50.00
Sales of Badges	. 89.08
Carnival	6,007.54
Subscriptions	. 12,333.42
Rebate of Insurance	. 20.48
Rebate of Telephone	4.00
Sales of Programs	. 545.80
Advertising in Programs	. 3,048.00
Sale of Seats	. 3,623.72
Town of East Greenwich	
Interest on Bank Accounts	197.99
Total Receipts	\$31,731.03
PAYMENTS	
Total Payments, as Per Casi	h
Book and Check Book	
Balance	
Total	\$31,731.03

Interest on the balance, etc., brought the amount left over from the celebration fully up to \$7,000.00. The subscriptions were obtained from individuals and organizations by an intensive drive, and it was arranged that the pledges could be paid in certain regular installments.

Of the approximately \$7,000 left over, approximately \$6,000 was expended by the Committee in improving and beautifying the grounds of the Eldredge School, furnishing playground equipment, for both the Eldredge and Frenchtown schools, and helping toward the purchase of a radio for the Eldredge school. Most of the remainder was dedicated to the preparing of this memorial publication.

To return to the work of the Committee other than financial. As has been said the Executive Committee had appointed chairmen for twenty-five sub-committees and these chairmen had appointed each five members to make up their committees. This gave a general Committee of 160 which was afterwards enlarged until, at length, the General Committee numbered

190. This, of course, included the members of the Executive Committee.

HARD WORK AND SKILLFUL DIRECTION

Now it is easy enough to appoint committees. It is another matter to get them to function. Any good-natured and well-meaning person will go on a committee for a worthy cause. And that is the last of it. He is "lending his name" and one person on that committee does all the work—if any work is done at all. That is seen every day in every sort of an organization. But the chairman of the Executive Committee for the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of East Greenwich wanted no such committee members. When a man went on a committee he enlisted and Field-Marshal Silverman saw to it that he did his duty.

In the first year of their appointment the Executive Committee met once a month. The second year they met once a week, and during the three months immediately



The Greenwich Inn

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East Greenwich Branch, Union Trust Company

preceding the celebration they met every night, the meetings lasting from 7 o'clock in the evening until, sometimes, 2 o'clock in the morning. Before these meetings of the Executive Committee each chairman of each sub-committee was called to make his report. And the Executive Committee heard these reports and considered them if it took all night to do so. Thus the Executive Committee and its Chairman were able to keep in constant touch with all the ramifications of the general plan and to correct any defects and supply any deficiencies.

Three general meetings were held of the entire General Committee, at which meetings there was a valuable coordination of plans. These meetings served to put the various members in touch with the work which each was doing.

Meantime Chairman Silverman was quite "on his job." When the New England Firemen's Convention was held in Boston, Mr. Silverman and Mr. Algren went to that City, addressed the gathering

on the subject of the coming anniversary and persuaded the firemen to hold their New England Muster for the year 1927 in East Greenwich upon one of the days set apart for the celebration. Quincy, Mass., celebrated its 300th anniversary and Mr. Silverman went there to see what he could pick up of value with regard to the 250th celebration of the founding of his own Town. So, also, he went to Salem, Mass., accompanied by members of his committee, when that ancient municipality held its 300th anniversary and sent members of his committee to Stoughton, Mass., when that city celebrated its 200th birthday. In each place he was received by the authorities with marked attention and given every facility for observation as well as all information he sought which might be of value to him in his efforts to make the East Greenwich celebration a success. He appeared before every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and every Businessmen's Association in the State and addressed those bodies with regard to the



The Nock Boat-yard



The Gaco Plant, Chepiwanoxet



Captain Oliver Gardiner House, Built 1750



Aaron Pierce House, Built about 1705

coming East Greenwich celebration, asking them to enter floats representing their municipalities in the street parade, and to generally back up the subject of which he was the directing force. He appeared before the East Greenwich Financial Town meeting and induced that body to appropriate \$5,000.00 for the purposes of the celebration. Every day and in every way Mr. Silverman was distinctly on the job and saw that his associates were. The East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce and its president, Howard V. Allen, backed up the chairman of the Executive Committee in every manner possible—and it was a substantial backing. Mr. Granville Beals rendered invaluable personal assistance, as did many others. With Mr. Silverman and the heads of the sub-committees the matter became a question of "team work" and that was what made the resulting success.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS

Here are just a few of the many details which were looked after. Sixty bill-

boards were put up in three States, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, bearing advertisements of the coming East Greenwich Celebration. A big banner was hung across Weybosset Street in Providence from the Outlet Building bearing an announcement of what was going to happen in East Greenwich. Mr. Silverman "went on the air" and heralded from the Outlet radio station as far as the radio could reach announcements of the coming celebration and what it meant. Mr. Hart also spoke on the radio and went to the Stoughton celebration. A publicity man was engaged, and the newspapers were constantly informed of what was being done and what it was proposed to do. If there was anyone in the United States by the time the month of September, 1927 came that did not know that East Greenwich was about to celebrate the 250th anniversary of her founding it was not the fault of the chairman of the Executive Committee.

TAKING CARE OF THE CROWD

It is bewildering to turn over the pages



The Casey House, Built 1808

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The Chorus and Band

of the record of the Executive Committee and see what a mass of detail had to be taken care of and was taken care of. Take the matter of housing and feeding. Nobody knew, of course, just how many people would attend the celebration from outside the Town. It was hoped, and expected, that the number would be large but preparations had to be made for a very large number. Preparations for housing and feeding had to be made at a guess and in such a manner that, if there was an unusually large attendance, nobody would go away from the Town saying that he had not been amply provided for. As a matter of fact a large number of strangers did attend. It is estimated that during the celebration there were sixty thousand people from outside the borders of the Town present. Sixty thousand—when you say it quick—does not seem such an enormous number. But sixty thousand was, approximately, the population of Providence sixty odd years ago. And sixty thousand people descending upon a community the size of East Greenwich means a lot of people dropping in to tea. Yet so perfect were the arrangements made that they were all taken care of deftly, smoothly and satisfactorily. Then there was the question of policing the great crowd which was expected to be present at the celebration. The small police force of East Greenwich could not be expected to take care of that without a great augmentation of its numbers. So many special constables were sworn in, largely selected from members of the American Legion. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was appealed to and agreed to loan its police for the occasion, a body of men experts in catching crooks such as were sure to be attracted in large numbers to East Greenwich during the celebration, as they are to all large gatherings. The State Police were also loaned for the occasion, the Warwick Police volunteered, their services were accepted and they did splendid work. Also private detectives were engaged who, on the days of the cel-



Elizabeth Spring, Potowomut

ebration, circulated in plain clothes among the crowd. In short every precaution was taken to insure the safety of life and property while the Town was celebrating.

Another thing—one which might at first sight seem of little real importance but was, in reality, of great benefit, was the placing of little arrows at points of vantage along the highways of the State, the arrows all pointing the way to East Greenwich so that when the days of the celebration came all roads led to the Town, as once it was said, "All roads lead to Rome." As early as December 1, 1925, seals were arranged for people to put on their letters, and postcards got out, all to advertise the coming event of the 250th Anniversary.

SECURING GROUNDS

The matter of securing a plot of ground for the presentation of the historic pageant and the carnival was considered and the Kenyon lot, at the corner of Division Street and Kenyon Avenue, secured. Charles T. Algren took up the task of preparing the Kenyon lot, and the lot across the street which had been secured for carnival grounds, with a promptness, energy and intelligence which left nothing to be desired. He set his men to work at once and saw to it that they did work and did their very best



Governor Case delivering address at stadium

work. He personally supervised every detail and took a hand in the actual work himself. He erected a great range of sloping seats capable of accomodating something like 4,000 spectators, transforming the lot into a stadium, and seeing to it the structure was absolutely safe. He built many smaller structures on the stadium grounds and on the carnival field. Night or day Mr. Algren was always at the call of the Executive Committee. And he never charged the Committee a cent for his services! His work was an example of the energy, ability and self-sacrifice displayed by those having the 250th anniversary in charge, which carried the Celebration to its ultimate success. The representative of a firm of producers making a specialty of putting on pageants of the sort contemplated, was invited to appear before the Committee. He did so. The historic material needed was placed at his disposal and the pageant arranged. This involved many consultations, between the agent of the producing firm and the Committee. Everything that was done was done thoroughly and nothing decided upon until after mature consideration.

It was decided to have one of the days of the celebration a Rural Day and Frenchtown was selected as the main objective of that day. It was decided to have a souvenir booklet and a program printed, and Miss Gertrude Arnold, an expert in East Greenwich history, was engaged to write a short sketch of the founding of the Town and of what had preceded it. Mr. Hart took charge of the printing of the program. Benjamin Solomon was busy arranging for a Marathon race and for other athletic features, and cups for prizes at these contests were solicited from organizations and prominent officials, both State and National. Then there was the question of parking for the great number of cars which, undoubtedly, would come into the village at the time of the Celebration. The American Legion was asked to look after that—the proper parking places having been selected—and the Spanish War Veterans volunteered to assist.

ORGANIZING THE CHORUS

Mr. John B. Archer was engaged to organize a big musical chorus. And with a great musical chorus there should be, of course, a prima donna. Mr. Archer went to work at once and the question of a prima donna was finally settled by the engaging of Caroline Andrews. The Providence Festival Chorus agreed to join the East Greenwich Chorus in the big concert and the Providence Festival band was engaged to accompany the combined choruses. This was one of the many lasting things which grew out of the big celebration for, from the chorus organized by Mr. Archer at the time of the anniversary, came the present Community Chorus of the Town.

In East Greenwich and its immediate vicinity are many historical houses and places of historical interest and naturally visitors to the Town on the coming anniversary should be shown them. The Sons of the American Revolution were requested to take charge of this matter and did so. All the ancient houses and historic spots were marked with permanent signs giving name and date—these signs are still in evidence and were constructed to last for years. Their placing is another of the things of permanent value which came out of the 250th Anniversary Celebration.

THE HISTORIC PILGRIMAGE

To enable people interested to visit the local and outlying historic spots it was arranged to have them taken to the locations in automobiles on a certain day accompanied by some person competent to discourse upon the historic significance of the places visited. This feature was a big success. Not only were the visitors from out of Town interested and informed regarding the history and the historical monuments of East Greenwich, but a large num-

ber of the people of the Town, probably, learned for the first time what a wealth of historic material East Greenwich possessed in its old houses, its traditions and its historic sites.

CLEANING UP THE TOWN

Mrs. John D. Miner's sub-committee was called the Committee on the Town Beautiful. In reality it was a clean up and fix up committee. East Greenwich was going to receive company and must have her best clothes on. Mrs. Miner's committee was a most active and efficient one and, with a very few exceptions, the householders of the village reacted to its propaganda in a most satisfactory manner. Never, probably, in any community was there such cleaning up of back yards as well as front yards, such a painting and repairing of buildings, fixing of sidewalks, etc. The citizens caught the spirit of the thing and "went to it." Back yards which, for generations, had been merely receptacles for refuse became clean spaces or were laid out for gardens, and remain so to this day. That was one more thing that the 250th Anniversary Celebration accomplished of enduring value to the Town.

THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

The committee on an historical exhibit, headed by Dr. Cooper, worked well and intelligently, secured a place for for the display in one of the rooms of the Academy and succeeded in assembling a collection of articles relating to the history of East Greenwich which revealed for the first time to its citizens the extent of the resources of the Town in such matters. Many documents and historic articles, it was found, had passed into the custody of institutions outside the Town because of the fact that in the town itself there was no institution to collect and care for them. From this historical exhibit at the 250th Anniversary Celebration grew the idea of an East Greenwich Historical Society, which idea has now become a flourishing reality.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MILITARY

Mr. George R. Hanaford's committee on the military part of the celebration sent out invitations to the various chartered commands of New England and elsewhere, and arranged for a participation of the National Guard and of a representation from the Regular Army and the Navy. The responses to the invitations of this committee showed that there would be a large attendance of soldiers present and the question of how they should be entertained, and by whom, was answered by the offer of the Varnum Continentals, Major Howard V. Allen commanding, to act as hosts to the visiting military units. This offer was readily accepted. It relieved the Executive Committee from one at least of its troubles and. also, from a large expense. In fact the Military Committee, while it put over its share of the celebration in superb style, cost the Executive Committee very little. The Varnum Continentals, military hosts of the occasion, spent money in large sums, and spent it freely. Their action was an example of how the whole town, aroused by the efforts of the Executive Committee and the sub-committees, put their shoulders to the wheel and made the Celebration the success it was. No community can hope to stage a successful celebration of the kind unless such conditions are brought about as were brought about in East Greenwich.

CORNER STONE LAYING OF NEW SCHOOL ARRANGED AS PART OF CELEBRATION

The corner stone of the new central school house, which was to be called the James H. Eldredge Memorial School, was about to be laid and it was arranged that the ceremony should take place on one of the days of the celebration. Every method that could be suggested was made use of to stimulate interest in the coming celebration both inside and outside the Town.

THE PAGEANT COMMITTEE

Miss Agnes Galvin, head of the Pageant Committee, was most assiduous in working to make the Historic Pageant which had been decided upon, a success—both she and the other members of her Committee. Miss Galvin selected the events in the history of the Town which would lend themselves best to dramatization and made such deviations from historic facts as seemed advisable for dramatic or scenic effect. She personally interviewed fifty girls to form a dancing class, and sent letters to twentyone organizations asking for cooperation, besides addressing meetings of five organizations. She arranged for personal appeal, or posted notices in the Boston Wire Stitcher plant, the Greenwich Bleachery, the Greenwich Mills and the Drysalters plant. From those who responded to her appeal Miss Galvin selected the characters for the cast of the pageant, personally interviewed all the principal characters and sent written notices to all the minor characters.

MISS EAST GREENWICH SELECTED

Then she made arrangements for the selection of Miss East Greenwich and her attendants. The plan for the selection of Miss East Greenwich was as follows. Boxes were placed in all the principal stores of the village into which people were invited to drop the name of the young lady whom they favored for Miss East Greenwich. Upon the day set for the closing of the polls these boxes were collected and their contents examined. The name of every girl who had been voted for was taken out and placed in a big box which was carried to the Greenwich Theatre where, at one of the moving picture performances, the selection was to take place. At the appointed hour Miss Galvin and members of her committee appeared on the stage and a little girl was called up from the audience who put her hand in the box and drew out eight names. These eight names were then placed in a smaller box and the little girl drew, taking out only one name. The name



Part of the crowd that witnessed the Firemen's muster



Rural Day at Frenchtown



Serving the Clambake at Frenchtown



"Making the Bake"

thus drawn out was the name of the girl who was to be Miss East Greenwich. The other seven whose names were in the box were to be her attendants. The young lady upon whom the honor of being Miss East Greenwich fell was Miss Anne Freeman, daughter of Thomas J. Freeman, of Kenyon Avenue. Her attendants were the Misses Audry Nichols, Elizabeth Spellman, Hazel Olson, Eleanor Yorston, Laura Shogren, Anna Neilan, Beatrice Neilan and Gladys Smith.

PREPARING FOR THE PAGEANT

Miss Galvin secured the services of two pianists for three weeks of rehearsal of the dancing class and at least one member of her committee attended each one of the rehearsals, which were held every Monday evening beginning from the first of March until the celebration and, for the three weeks immediately preceding the Celebration, three afternoons and five evenings each week. Miss Galvin also secured properties for the pageant and arranged for their care and transportation.

SPEAKERS SECURED

The work done by Mr. Joseph D. A. Whalen in securing speakers of prominence for the occasion should not be passed over. Mr. Whalen worked intelligently, worked hard and worked successfully. Herbert J. Couper, upon an emergency arising, took over the secretaryship of the Executive Committee and was a tower of strength to Chairman Silverman from then on. He tackled an immense mass of detail and knit up all ragged edges. Where things had been getting rough he smoothed them out. Mr. Couper had full charge of all details relative to selling tickets for the pageant, seating arrangements, etc. Mr. Couper showed that he possessed tact and more than all that he was not afraid of work. Of such stuff are good aides to a commanderin-chief made.

CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES STICK TO THEIR GUNS

It is especially worthy of note that not one chairman of any sub-committee resigned. Each continued his-or her-arduous duties to the end. This is probably a record. In affairs of this kind chairmen of sub-committees, when they find the work becoming really hard, or fancy that their ideas of how things should be run are not given proper consideration, are, as a rule, much given to resigning. But it was not so in East Greenwich-every sub-committee chairman stood by his guns. A pleasing incident was the volunteering of the Salvation Army Band to come to East Greenwich during the celebration and give their services gratis—an offer which, of course, was thankfully accepted by the Executive Committee.

THE TIME APPROACHES

As the time for the big celebration approached it was evident that it was going to be a big success. At the beginning there were some pessimists who, when they learned of the broad scope and the magnitude of the plan into which the idea of an anniversary celebration had grown, shook their heads and were inclined to prophesy failure. But even these were at length convinced and the Town as a whole began to feel confident and already a little proud of what had been accomplished and of what was going to be accomplished. As for the Executive Committee, as the day approached when the result of their long and arduous labors was to be tested by actual experience, they did not rest from their labors saying, "We have done enough. Now let others do the rest." Not a bit of it. Mr. Silverman drove the machinery which he had created and so skillfully operated harder than ever. In fact all through the celebration the Executive Committee and its chairman, ably seconded by President Allen and the Chamber of Commerce, kept up their supervision of the affair in all its details. The result was that the

INCOMPONICIAN COMPONICIAN CONTROLANCE CONT



The Varnum Continentals

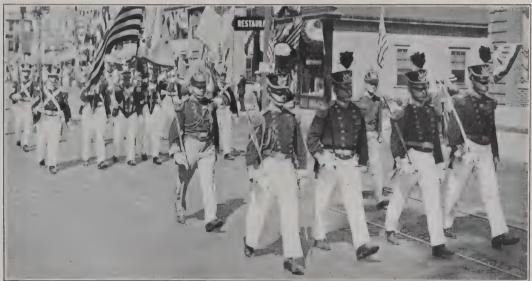
Scenes on Military Day



The Kentish Guards

Journal Photos







Newport Training Station, 1st Light Infantry, and Fire King Fife and Drum Corps

Journal Photos

250th Anniversary of the founding of East Greenwich went over—and went over big.

It had been hoped that President Coolidge would be present at the Celebration. An invitation had been extended to him and every arrangement made to entertain him in a proper manner. The President, however, was in the west and was unable to arrange to come East in time so the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was delegated to represent the Federal Government. Congressman Richard S. Aldrich accepted an invitation to be present as representative of Congress, Norman S. Case, then Lieutenant Governor, it was arranged, should represent the State and Judge Ira Lloyd Letts the Judiciary.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKS HARDER THAN EVER

The Executive Committee opened an office on Main Street and installed an office force to handle the details which had grown enormously. This office was kept open during the celebration for the purpose of furnishing information and for the sale of tickets. The Red Cross established a First Aid station in the room of the District Nursing Association on Main Street and arranged to have first aid stations on the Carnival grounds attended by nurses furnished by the Red Cross and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Housing Committee opened an office in the rooms of the East Greenwich Dairy Company where anyone needing accommodations could consult one of the committee members, a representative of that body being on duty there.

GUESTS BEGIN TO ARRIVE

For a week preceding the celebration former residents of the Town and strangers who had come to witness the Celebration were coming into Town, and the majority of the householders, when the Celebration began, had as guests relatives or friends from all over the country. Finally came the day upon which the Celebration of the

ON CONCERNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Town's birthday—the celebration so strenuously worked for and so long looked forward to—was to begin.

EAST GREENWICH ALL DRESSED UP

East Greenwich was all dressed up for the occasion. Flags were flying everywhere. Every building along Main Street, in addition to having the official banner of blue, white and yellow-which colors had been selected as the colors of the Town-was decorated with festoons of red, white and blue bunting and the National ensign. The night before the streets were ablaze with lights. Main Street, from Division Street to First Avenue, and thence up to Kenyon Avenue, was brilliant with electric lights of red, white and blue, strung across the highway in the form of arches and this illumination was continued every night while the celebration lasted.

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS

And so came Sunday, September 4th, the first day of the Celebration. It was a calm, clear day. The beams of the rising sun shone across Potowomut—the Place of a Thousand Fires, as the Indians called it—upon the terraced hillside of the Town. The ringing of the church bells at 8 o'clock announced the formal opening of the Anniversary Celebration. Clearly the sound of the bells came through the air of morning, awakening the inhabitants to the realization that 250 years had passed since there was such a place as East Greenwich, and that the memorial ceremonies connected with its origination had begun. In all the churches that Sunday morning special services were held. Over 200 persons attended a union service on the Academy grounds. Of special historic interest was the meeting held in the old Friends' Meeting House on Pierce street by Mrs. Anna Tucker. This Friends Society was founded in 1699 and from its fellowship General Nathanael



The Greenwich Mills

Industrial Exhibits



F. S. Nock, Inc.



TO SOME TO THE TO SOME TO SOME

The Bay Mill





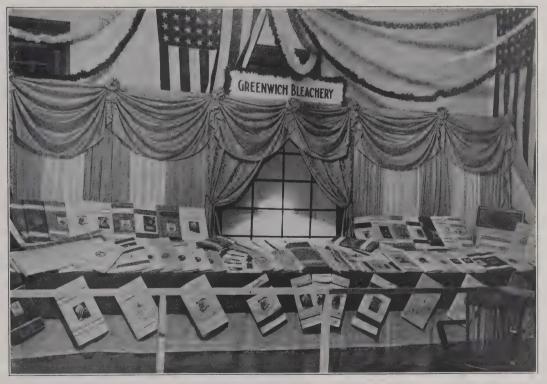
The Shell Fisheries



East Greenwich Dairy



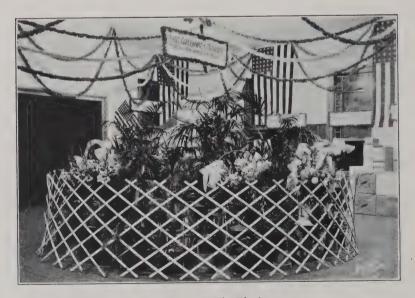
Hill & Lacross Company



Greenwich Bleachery



Boston Wire Stitcher Company



East Greenwich Florists

Greene had been expelled because of his military tendencies.

At the special service held on the grounds of the East Greenwich Academy the venerable Rev. Dr. F. D. Blakesley, for 26 years a principal of the old institution of learning, who had come on from California to attend the Celebration, spoke to an audience of over 200, his address filled with reminiscences of the past and rosy prophecies for the future.

In the morning a national salute of 21 guns was fired by a detachment of the 103rd. Field Artillery of the National Guard.

GRAND CONCERT ON STADIUM GROUNDS

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the Stadium grounds—Kenyon Field—took place the Grand Concert by the combined

East Greenwich and Providence Festival Choruses. Nearly 4,000 people, almost as many people as the Town had residents, attended the concert which was under the direction of Mr. John B. Archer and Miss Mabel Palmer, Chairman of the Music Committee.

Miss Caroline Andrews, of the Capitol Theatre, New York, was the soloist and the chorus was composed of the following:

Sopranos:—Cecilia DuBois, Mrs. J. Tingley, Elizabeth Law, Lillian Haisband, Minnie Bergstrom, Mary Johnson, Eva Munson, Gladys Allen, Mary Finnegan, Rose O'Brien, Mary McPartland, Dora Waterman, Etta Fogel, Elsie Ericson, Mrs. L. Weeden, Lillian Olson, Hazel Olson, Hildur Ericson, Mildred Anderson, Evelyn Gilmore, Gladys Johnson, Ruth Brown, Elizabeth McLeod, Mrs. E. Johnson,



Southern R. I. Farm Bureau

Elenora Shogren, Ethel Shogren, Ada Swanson, Lillian Pharnes, Gertrude Brennan, Lillian Boren, Anna Boren, Hope Berg, Mrs. H. Davis, Linnea Ericson, Edith Bergstrom, Laura Shogren, Mrs. E. Wade, Lillian Hinckley, Ruth Grinslade, Ruth Vaughn, E. Leathers, J. Leathers, Mrs. West, Elizabeth Weld, E. Higgins, Grace Gardiner, A. Frederickson, L. Robinson, E. deBeauvais and Mrs. E. B. Davis.

Contraltos:—Annie Thomas, Dora Abrams, Mrs. C. Johnson, Rafaella D'Attore, Helen Lineham, Marguerite Noyes, Mrs. Lundberg, Ruth Proctor, Katherine Hanaway, Eva Lindberg, Helen Carlson, Gladys Shogren, L. Frederickson, Estrid Sjostedt, Amy Johnson, Margaret Anderson, Edna Asp, Ellen Anderson, Sarah Booth, Esther Hawkinson, Mrs. C. Gleason, Helen Clarke, Mrs. Philip Pitman Mrs. C. Arnold, Mrs. Hannah and Margaret DuBois.

Tenors:—John Berridge, Ray Johnson, Rudolph Swanson, C. E. Shogren, Ernest Whittle, Ernest Wade, G. Malmberg, Alfred Walker, A. Woodworth, Charles Burley, Leo McKone, E. F. West.

Bassos:—Roy Card, Raymond Tanner, Thomas Gill, C. Gleason, George Weeden, Joseph Boren, Lewis Weeden, Walter Shogren, A. Malmberg, Henry Benjamin, William Curry, Harris Fiske, E. B. Dane and Roderick Cruden.

The chorus was accompanied by the Providence Festival Band, under the leadership of Robert Gray, and Miss Andrews on the piano by her own accompanist.

The program was as follows:—"The Star Spangled Banner" and "Song of the World's Adventure" by chorus and band, followed by the "Overture Jubilee" of Von Weber by the band. The third number was a solo by Miss Andrews after which the chorus and band gave "Marching Tune," "Dance of the Bacchantes" and the "Soldiers' Chorus" from Faust, the serenata, "Love in Idleness," and the selection "Panamericana." Next came a solo by Miss Andrews followed by the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from Tannhauser, "O Lovely

Night" from "Tales of Hoffman" and "Hail Bright Abode" from Tannhauser by the chorus and band. Miss Andrews then sang another solo and the concert closed with the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" by chorus and band. In the evening there was a popular concert given on the Stadium grounds by the East Greenwich Columbus Band under the leadership of Samuel Baldino. Thus closed the first day of the 250th Anniversary Celebration.

SECOND DAY OF THE CELEBRATION

Monday, the second day of the celebration was the day set for the New England Firemen's muster. Twenty-seven hand engines—tubs as they are called—with their crews were in town to take part in the contest which was to be waged on the Stadium grounds. It was the 37th annual muster of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League, and with the tubs came not only their crews but many other members of the fire companies to which they were attached.

BIG PARADE OF FIREMEN

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon there was a parade of the local and visiting firemen and their machines through the Town to the muster grounds at the Stadium. There were upwards of 2,000 men in the parade and it was a most picturesque sight, the redshirted veterans and the blue-shirted volunteers with their antiquated hand-engines, vying with the members of the regular departments accompanied by their modern, motor-driven fire apparatus.

The line formed on Pierce Street with Edward A. Brennan as chief marshal and moved at 11 o'clock promptly down Division Street into Main Street, marched through the village and then countermarched to Division Street and up to the Stadium grounds. As it passed the Court House it was reviewed by Town officials and members of the Celebration Executive Committee. At Division Street the parade

was reviewed by the officials of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League and officials of the Rhode Island State Firemen's League.

CONTEST OF FIREMEN AT STADIUM GROUNDS

At the Stadium grounds two courses had been roped off, one for the "squirting" of the tubs and the other for the hose-coupling contest. Both these contests began at 2 o'clock, the engines each being allowed ten minutes in which to play. It was not until 6:10 o'clock that a double shot from the timekeeper's gun announced the termination of the battle of the tubs and the end of the hose coupling contests. Of the 27 tubs which entered the strife the big 12½ inch button, Defiance, of North Kingstown, came out first with a play of 218 feet, 7 inches thereby taking the first money prize of \$300.00 and a silver loving cup offered by Governor Aram J. Pothier. The Triumph, of Brunswick, Maine, was second and won a prize of \$250.00 besides

THE CANCELLE CANCELLE

dividing with the Vixen of Berwick special prizes for the company coming the longest distance.

The tubs in the contests and their performances were as follows:

Torridances were as ronows.	
Ft.	In.
1—Defiance, N. Kingstown218	7
2—Triumph, Berwick, Me203	31/4
3—Okommakmesett, Marblehead198	3
4—Enterprise, No. 2, Brockton197	21/2
5—Washington, No. 1. Wickford194	10 3/4
6—Nonantum, Providence193	7
7—Volunteer, E. Greenwich191	$6\frac{1}{4}$
8—Gen. Edwards, Quincy191	4 1/4
9—Essex No. 2, Essex189	$3\frac{3}{4}$
10—Vixen, Berwick, Me188	111/2
11—Alabama Coon, Stoughton186	101/4
12—Fire King, Pawtuxet185	1134
13—Hancock, Brockton	63/4
14—Protection, Brookville183	41/4
15—Riverside, Narragansett179	3/4
16—White Angel, Salem178	1 3/4
17—Star No. 1, Westerly177	1/2
18—Monatiquot, S. Braintree176	$10\frac{1}{2}$
19—Red Jacket, Cambridge169	
20—Protector 3, Brockton166	63/4
21—Cochato, E. Braintree164	6¾ 1
22—Germania, Chelsea 160 23—Gen. Taylor, Everett 158	91/2
24—Eureka, Portsmouth, N. H151	3 72 1/4
25—Liberty, East Providence141	6
26—Ocean, Oakland Beach138	10
27-Defender, Bristol137	1/2



Scene at the New England Firemen's Muster

The hose coupling contest was won by the Phenix Fire Company and for second place the East Greenwich Company was tied with the Johnston Hose, No. 3 and the North Attleboro Company. The Rough and Ready, of Warren, were third. The judges of the hand-engine contest were, Daniel F. McLaughlin of Riverside, President of the New England League, Charles C. Rogers of Bryantville, Mass., George Sanford of Somerville, Mass., Charles I. Harding of Quincy, Mass., John J. Kean of Providence, F. Burt Jacquit, of Randolph, Mass., George W. Platt, of Portland, Me., John F. Cutter of Newburyport, Mass., and Cornelius Healy of Stoughton, Mass.

For the hose coupling contest the judges were John A. Hamilton of Cranston, Everett F. Fisk of Phenix, Fred Shortman of Westerly, James Handy of Crompton, Robert Anderson of Bristol, Thomas McDonough of Oakland Beach and George Smith of Wakefield.

While the battle of the tubs and the contest of the hose coupling teams were taking place simultaneously on the two courses laid out, and as the cheers of the spectators at one or the other of the courses broke out, the crowd milled back and forth in their eagerness to witness the particular feature which had called forth the cheers. Those who sat in comfort on the bleachers, however, had a view of the entire field without moving, and kept their eyes on both contests. Thirteen companies took part in the hose coupling contest; the Phenix Fire Company, the East Greenwich Company and the Johnston, North Attleboro, Warren, Fiskville, Vigilant of Apponaug, Hope, Jackson, Norwood, Universal Winding, Lymansville, Marieville, Seekonk, Geneva, Crompton, Greenwood, Rockville, Conn., Providence, Crescent of Bridgewater, Mass., and the Conimicut companies.

ALL DAY MERRYMAKING AND EVENING CONCERT

At 8 o'clock in the evening there was a concert on the Stadium grounds and all

IOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOMOOM

day long, from 10 in the morning to midnight, there was merrymaking on the Carnival Field across the street from the stadium, where had been erected booths for the sale of various articles, "hot dogs," ice cream, sandwiches—all those "concessions" which pertain to such a place and occasion were there. There was a ferris wheel, a children's merry-go-round, etc., etc. And every evening on the Carnival Field, Daredevil Oliver, the diver, performed at 10 o'clock, and every night crowds gathered to see him perform. Oliver ascended a ladder about 100 feet high and from its top dived into a tank of water below, turning in the air as he descended. There were games of skill and chance at the Carnival Grounds; toy balloons, pink lemonade, circus food, and all the "fixings"—they were all there. The East Greenwich Troop of Boy Scouts pitched a "pup" tent near the grounds and a detail of Scouts was on hand day and night to give aid to the Committee if called upon.

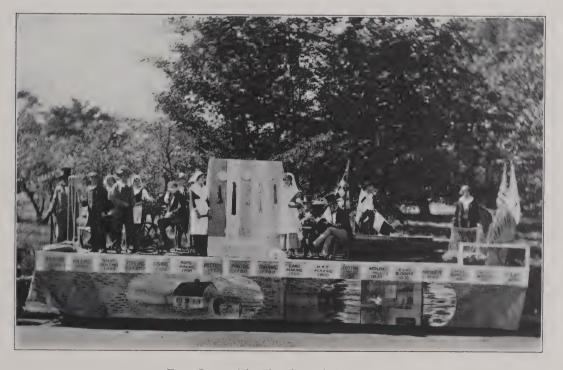
WORK OF THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross tent on the Stadium grounds was equipped, trained nurses were on hand and each day there was at the tent a member of the East Greenwich Branch of the Providence Red Cross Chapter, all under the supervision of Mrs. Maurice K. Washburn and Mrs. Henry D. Banks who gave unsparingly of their time and effort. An army ambulance, with drivers, was loaned for the occasion by the Adjutant General. The first aid Red Cross tent did excellent service and that it was needed was proved by the fact that on Monday, the day the Firemen's Muster, ten cases ceived treatment there. The nurses on duty at the tent, who served in turn during the days of the Celebration, included the Misses Johnson, Sargent, Nymans, Raycroft, Anderson and Boren, and the Mesdames Reynolds, Brissman, Sherman, Bromley, DeBeauvais, Clarke and Baute.



North Kingstown Chamber of Commerce

Historic Floats



East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce

EAST GREENWICH THRONGED WITH VISITORS

On the day of the firemen's muster the Town was thronged all day. That day, over 25,000 strangers visited East Greenwich.

Fifteen buses, operating continuously all day long, together with the trolley line then in operation, cared with difficulty for the demands for transportation of those who did not come in automobiles. State troopers, soldiers of the National Guard and policemen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford force, the Warwick police, and the greatly augmented Town force, managed to keep the tremendous traffic rolling with creditable rapidity. bers of the American Legion Post No. 15, of East Greenwich, the members of Battery I, 243rd Coast Artillery, R. I. N. G., and members of other military groups furnished guides and guards and ushers.

CONTRASTING EXHIBITIONS

The two contrasting exhibitions—the historical exhibition in charge of Dr. Cooper, displayed in the administration building of the Academy, and the exhibits shown in the Town Hall, in charge of Mr. Esten showing the industrial East Greenwich of today—were well patronized, a constant stream of visitors going and coming all day.

In the Historical Exhibition the blocks used in the printing of the first calico--the first printed cloth-made in America were of especial interest. These blocks were used in the printworks established here in 1789, the first in the country, and the forerunner of all the American printworks of today. There were specimens of the first factorymade gingham produced in America and there was the famous wooden effigy of the "Manacled Man" which, in bygone days, was displayed over the entrance to the Kent County Jail as a warning to evildoers. There were silhouettes, Colonial china and Colonial silver, fans, samplers, spoon-moulds, bullet-moulds and wearing apparel of ancient days; and some remarkably fine speci-

mens of 17th century furniture. The rare papers and documents shown were not only of historic importance, but had appended to them the signatures of many men of the highest station in the early days of the Town and Colony. Among the records shown was the one of the Society of Friends which dealt with the deplorable backsliding of Nathanael Greene, who had gone asoldiering and was even then-1777-a General. It read: "Also that General Greene, being visited by the visitors, desired to be put from under the care of Friends; which is noticed by this meeting and he is put from under their care for the future—1777." The calico printing blocks, and the effigy of the "Manacled Man," were among the articles loaned by the Rhode Island Historical Society. Most of the exhibits, however, were loaned by people of the Town and their number and value revealed for the first time the wealth of the municipality in historic material of the kind. Also the priceless relics loaned by the Rhode Island Historical Society showed how much of this material had passed into the custody of institutions outside the Town because of the lack of a proper organization to receive them and care for them within the town itself. This was the germ which finally grew into the East Greenwich Historical Society. The Historical Exhibition was under police guard night and day. It was kept open to the public from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

CONTINUE CON

The industrial exhibition in the Town Hall, showing what the modern industries of East Greenwich and vicinity produce, included samples of the products of the Greenwich Bleachery, the Greenwich Mills, the Boston Wire Stitcher Company, the Bay Mill, the Hill & Lacross plant, the East Greenwich Dairy, the Gaco Corporation, and the Nock Company, an interesting exhibit of rag-rug work done at the Neighborhood Cottage, a series of educational models furnished by the Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureau and floral, vegetable and shellfish groups illustrating the horticultural, farming and fishing industries of the Town.



Float with "Miss East Greenwich" and her attendants

Journal Photo

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SEARCH LIGHT DISPLAY

In the evening Samuel Baldino directed the nightly popular concert by the Columbus Band on the Stadium grounds, and from the same place Battery I put on a brilliant searchlight display under the supervision of Captain Rhodes. Two great Army searchlights threw their beams into the sky and far over the land and sea, proclaiming to distant places that the 250th Anniversary of the founding of East Greenwich was under way.

RADIO BROADCASTING

A radio broadcasting station had been temporarily installed in the Town Hall for the benefit of the Executive Committee and over it that night, Vernon S. Allen, son of Howard V. Allen, President of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following message: "Greetings to Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, from East Greenwich, Rhode Island upon its 250th

Anniversary." Another message sent to the headquarters of the First Corps Army Area at Boston repeated a previous invitation to the commanding General to have the Regular Army represented at the Celebration by a detachment from his command upon Military Day.

It was midnight before "the tumult and the shouting died" and Mr. Silverman and the members of his various committees went to bed, tired but happy. The 250th Anniversary of the founding of East Greenwich was an assured success:—that for which they had labored so long and so strenuously had come to pass and their ideas had materialized in a manner for which they had hardly dared to hope.

THIRD DAY OF THE CELEBRATION

-RURAL DAY

On Tuesday, the third day of the Anniversary, the scene of the Celebration shifted to Frenchtown, that corner of the Town where the French Huguenots in

1686 laid out their farms and planted their orchards under concessions from the usurping Atherton Company, claimants to the ownership of the "Narragansett Country." It was Rural Day, under the supervision of Mr. Harry R. Lewis, and some 3,000 visitors went to the historic location to eat a real Rhode Island clambake and enjoy country sports. At noon Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Hammond, of the 243rd Coast Artillery, R. I. N. G., and Lieutenant George Geer, of the Army Air Corps, came flying in an airplane over East Greenwich and dropped a message of greeting in front of the Post Office. They added in their missive that as they flew over Frenchtown the smell of baking clams which arose to them from the grounds near the Community Club was so tempting and appetizing that, when they got back to Quonset Field, they were going over to sample the bake. And they kept their word.

THE FRENCHTOWN CLAMBAKE

Everybody who visited Frenchtown on that day did not, apparently, indulge in a clam-dinner—but about 1,000 did and 1,000 people make a very respectable-sized

dinner-party.

The maker of the bake was William Francis of Rehoboth, veteran of a hundred clambakes, who had a dozen helpers. all of experience. There were great piles of rockweed, kindling wood and logs for the fire which was to get the stones, laid in circles, heated to the required high temperature to receive their baking burden. And then the clams and the other things to be cooked were laid in the resting bed of seaweed and a great blanket of rockweed covered them. From this the steam began to rise and a savory steam it was. In short it was a real, Rhode Island clambake such as can be had outside the borders of the State nowhere--if we except Rehoboth and its "Antiquarian bake." But Rehoboth is only a little way over the border anyway-not far enough to lose its Rhode Island flavor in a clambake. But this clambake was in

East Greenwich—in the Frenchtown section—and those who partook of it declared that it was one worthy of a 250th Celebration and they all wished they could live to be present at the next anniversary bake, 250 years from then.

The Salvation Army band from Boston played while the clambake was being eaten and later gave a concert from the steps of the Community Club. William Parkins conducted the Salvationist musicians who gave their services free to the Town for the Celebration.

FRENCHTOWN'S MIDWAY

There had been an elaborate Midway laid out and the guests were hardly up from the tables before the beating of tin pails at one end of that lively place warned them that the bees were swarming and if they wanted to see the "beeman" in all his power they must hurry. Frank Bently, of Hope Valley, Vice President of the Rhode Island Beekeepers Association, had planned a practical demonstration of how the savage nature of the honeybee could be tamed. He had let loose 20,000 bees and he allowed them to settle all over him, from head to foot, until even his face was covered with an inch-deep coating of these insects. Finally, when the queenbee was located, the rest of the bees went back to the hive. Albert A. Thornton, then manager of the Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureau, had promised a jar of honey to any one who was stung by the flying insects-and did not have to pay up.

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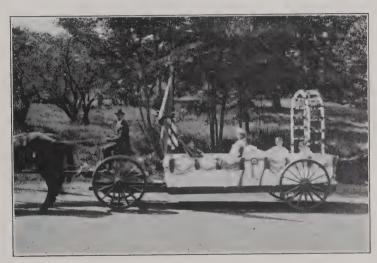
SPORTING EVENTS AT FRENCHTOWN

Then came sporting events. There was a tug-of-war in which West Greenwich, represented by Kenneth Harrington, John Potter, Raymond Harrington and James Wood pulled against a team composed of representatives of Battery I of East Greenwich and members of the East Greenwich police and fire departments—and defeated them. There was a sack-race—which was



WOWOOMOWOWOWO

Providence Chamber of Commerce



American Legion Auxiliary



West Warwick Chamber of Commerce

won by Robert Lintlop; a three legged race, won by W. A. Strickland and E. H. Hopp; a wheelbarrow race won by Mrs. C. W. Keef of Greenwood and Gustave Malmberg of East Greenwich; a hoop-race won by A. E. Ericson; a pipe-race in which C. L. Metz and Robert Lintlop took prizes; a ladies' potato-race won by Miss Eliza Hudson of Harris, and a judges' potato race, won by Granville A. Beals. In fact there were about all the rural, or so-called rural, sports that could be imagined there on the Midway. The starter was Commissioner of Agriculture Harry R. Lewis and the judges were Charles T. Algren, G. A. Beals, A. Studley Hart and Herman Silverman.

There was a horseshoe pitching contest which had an entry list of 24 of the best horseshoe-pitchers in Rhode Island. Howard Hutchins, of Phenix, won this contest, eliminating John (Smoke) Potter, of West Greenwich, who had been before the champion of New England. In the evening, in the schoolhouse nearby, there was a real, old-fashioned dance. All the good old square dances were revived and went to the music of the old time melodies. There were heard "Money Musk," "The Virginia Reel," etc., and the voice of the "callerout" shouting "Up and down the middle," "Swing your partners," "All shashay," etc. Harry R. Lewis was the head of the Rural Day Committee for Frenchtown and he was assisted, among others, by William L. Palmer, Arthur H. Carr, Mrs. Albert Vaughn, Harrie M. Wheeler and G. A. Malmberg. Rural Day was a great success and the spirits of the old French Huguenots who first settled that section of East Greenwich may, were they permitted, have hovered over the merrymakers and blessed them.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7

After the last echoes of the festivities at Frenchtown, the band concert on the Stadium grounds and the merrymaking on the Carnival grounds had died away with the midnight, East Greenwich and its guests went to bed and soundly slept until they

awoke to the bright, sunflooded morning of September 7th, the fourth day of the Celebration. It was a day to be crowded with important events. They began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning with the laying of the cornerstone of the James H. Eldredge Memorial School on First Avenue.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF ELDREDGE SCHOOL

The actual ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone were preceded by elaborate and colorful exercises in which over 200 school children took part. A great throng of visitors, parents and other townspeople assembled to witness this first feature of the day's celebration. From the old grammar school a procession of children, all in costume, moved to where a platform had been erected before the rising brick walls of the Eldredge School. It was a beautiful spectacle in the bright sunlight. At the head of the procession marched a band of Indians, gay with feathers and fringes and beadwork, while behind them came young Puritans in sombre attire with high crown hats, wide starched collars and silver buckles on their shoes.

There were groups of Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, German, Scottish, Hungarian, Italian and Irish children-nationals, for the time, of the country in the costume of which they were attired. Nearly every nation in Europe had a representative there. Under the direction of Miss Mabel Palmer and Miss Grace Barber the children proceeded to give a "Festival of Citizenship Under the Stars and Stripes." There were songs and dances and recitations.

SYMBOLIC AND HISTORIC SPECTACLE

The Indians had the first "innings" and to their council fire came the Chief Medicine Man of the Narragansetts, who told in blank verse of the vision he had had of the future of the land. Then came heralds announcing the representatives of the old-

world nations which should send out people to furnish inhabitants for the future nation. As the representatives of each nation advanced they sang old-world songs and danced old-world folk-dances. The beautiful spectacle reached its climax when Dorothy Moore, representing Columbia, and heralded by six youths wearing flowing orange mantles and blowing golden trumpets, came out and led the assembled children in the singing of "America."

After this came the actual ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone by John D. Miner, Chairman of the School Board, and addresses by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, and Emerson L. Adams, Assistant Commissioner of Education for Rhode Island. Mr. Miner was assisted in the laying of the cornerstone by Mrs. William Grainger, of East Hampton, L. I., a granddaughter of Dr. Eldredge in whose memory the school is named. The Committee in charge of the laying of the cornerstone consisted of Irving W. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools, Miss Inez A. Daniels, Mrs. Maria T. Galvin, Miss Elizabeth W. Weld, Mrs. Harry L. Shippee, Miss Florence W. Adams and Mrs. Thomas Lineham.

THE GOLF CONTEST AND BALL GAME

The next event of the day was a longdriving golf contest at 1:30 o'clock, under the direction of the Rhode Island Golf Association. The contest was held on the Stadium Field and was won by Prentice Chase, of Utica, N. Y., with a drive of 233 yards against the wind. James Brown, of Apponaug, was second with a drive of 199 yards and Walter Barber took third prize with a drive of 191 yards. H. A. Boss, chairman of the State Handicapping Committee, and H. M. S. Affleck, Secretary of the Rhode Island Golf Association had charge of the contest. There was a large gathering of golf enthusiasts and of the public generally to witness the event.

Following the golf contest there was a baseball game on the Stadium Field be-

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tween the team of the Universal Winding Company and the Buick team, which resulted in a victory for the Buicks by a score of 5 to 3.

THE MARATHON RACE

This was the day, also, for the Marathon race which had been arranged by Benjamin Solomon, Chairman of the Committee on Athletics. For this race there were 26 entries, all but four of whom finished. The course was ten and a half miles, from Roger Williams Park to the Stadium grounds. The runners started from the Park at 5:30 and the winner, James Henigan, arrived at the Stadium grounds at 6:55. Three cups had been donated as prizes for the Marathon race—one by Congressman Richard S. Aldrich, one by Louis H. C. Huntoon and one by George R. Hanaford.

VISITING HISTORIC SITES

In the afternoon of this fourth day of the Celebration there was a pilgrimage to historic houses and historic spots in East Greenwich and its immediate vicinity. The trip had been arranged by Major Howard V. Allen, of the Kent County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a caravan of 30 automobiles, escorted by police on bicycles, took 150 people over the designated route. Miss E. Gertrude Arnold, whose familiarity with the history of East Greenwich well fitted her for the task, was in charge of the party and at each stopping place gave a short talk detailing the history of the place and describing the men and women of the olden days who had made their haunts and homes there. The inspecting party left the Armory of the Varnum Continentals at 2 o'clock. Among the places visited were the Capt. Oliver Gardiner house, built 1750; Wanton Casey house, 1808; Dan Browne's periwig shop, 1749; Benjamin Greene house, 1775; Abraham Greene house, 1770; Albert C. Greene house (where Old Grimes was written and where the Rhode Island Central Bank was CANCESAL CAN

established in 1804, the first bank in East Greenwich), 1724; Archibald Campbell house, 1749; Thomas Spencer house, 1774; Kent County Court House, 1750rebuilt 1804; Edward Stanhope house, 1775; Francis Barker house, 1753; Josiah Burlingame house, 1753; Old Brick house, 1767; Ebenezer Cahoon house, 1753; Joseph Greene house (Stirling Castle) 1776; Dr. Peter Turner house, 1774; the General Varnum house, 1773; Governor William Greene house, 1680; the site of Joseph Greene's rope-walk in 1766; the birthplace of General Nathanael Greene at "The Forge," 1684; and the Windmill Cottage, once the home of Professor George Washington Greene and a favorite visiting place of the Professor's friend, the poet Longfellow, built in 1800.

At most of the houses the present occupants of the historic building were at the gate or the door to welcome the pilgrims in and show them about the rooms, many of which are filled with rare old furniture and souvenirs of former owners of Colonial days. The pilgrimage was a revelation, not only to strangers who made it, but to those who had lived many years in East Greenwich without ever before realizing how rich the Town was in historic places breathing of the past. It was a happy thought of the Committee to arrange such an inspection and brought the East Greenwich of Colonial days vividly into the scheme of the 250th Anniversary. Miss Arnold had arranged before the beginning of the Celebration all the details for this pilgrimage and had done so with such painstaking care that everything worked smoothly.

At 8:30 in the evening there took place on the Stadium grounds an historical pageant upon the preparation of which had been spent much time, money and thought. It was a most successful affair and was witnessed by 6,000 people. For a year the pageant had been in preparation and, though the cast consisted of 500 people, presentation went off without any annoying delays and was conducted with a taste and an attention to detail which was re-

markable, especially when one considered the numbers in the cast and the story which was portrayed.

The great audience was enthusiastic and the applause it bestowed so liberally was not perfunctory. The historical and allegorical figures of the cast marched and danced and formed their tableaux under a mist-hung moon whose mellow rays mingled with the light from the numerous incandescent electric bulbs which illuminated the Stadium Field. Promptly at the appointed hour a fanfare of bugles announced the beginning of the pageant and Miss East Greenwich (Miss Anne Freeman) arrived accompanied by her attendants, the group representing Patriotism, Courage, Achievement, Liberty, Pride, Stability, Honor and Peace.

MISS EAST GREENWICH WELCOMES A VAST AUDIENCE

Miss East Greenwich briefly addressed the audience, welcoming them to the celebration and inviting them to "join with us this day in our reverence for the glory of East Greenwich." Then advanced upon the moonlit, electric-lighted field, Columbia, (Miss Annie Hunt) attended by young ladies representing the 48 States of the Union. Miss East Greenwich welcomed the visitors and accompanied them to where a "court of honor" had been erected. There they grouped themselves and sat to watch the rest of the program. Father Time, the Prophet, (the Rev. Howard P. Davis), declaimed an exordium in blank verse and the first episode of the pageant proper began. It was a short one, typifying the dawning of creation.

The second episode was devoted to the Indians. The scene represented a hunting ground of the Cowesett Indians. The Indians came on, set up their wigwams and, lighting a fire, went about their usual avocations. There were warriors and squaws, and even papooses. Some of the Indians were grinding corn, others weaving baskets or making pottery. They made paddles for their canoes, fashioned arrows and bows.



Evelyn Rebekah Lodge



East Greenwich Volunteer Fire Company



Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Benefit Society

etc. Hunters brought in the results of the chase. It was a realistic scene of Indian camp life as it existed among the hills of East Greenwich before the coming of the white man.

The site of this Indian camp is supposed to be at the Spring now known as Roger Williams Spring, just east of where is now the railroad bridge near the Bleachery. The Indians are dancing when scouts come in and announce the approach of white men. Roger Williams appears with his attendants and receives a friendly welcome. This scene ended the third episode.

The fourth episode dealt with the conflicting claims of Connecticut and Rhode Island to the territory which is now East Greenwich, and the fifth with the settlement of the Town after King Philip's War. "Conquering the Wilderness" it was called and in it were symbolic dances by characters representing the Powers of the Forest, the Powers of the Rivers, the Mist Maidens and the Spirit of the Wilderness, etc. It ended with a song of victory.

STRIKING EPISODES OF THE PAGEANT

A market day scene in the newly formed settlement was depicted in the sixth episode and the events of the War of the American Revolution in the seventh episode, while the eighth dealt with the Constitutional Convention which, in the historic Court House, gave to the State an organic law to supersede the Charter of King Charles. The ninth episode depicted the patriotism of today, an acknowledgement to the American Legion and the Red Cross and ended with a salute to the Colors.

A Masque of Nations made up the tenth episode and the pageant closed with an epilogue which consisted of a grand parade of the entire cast. There were songs and dances interspersed all through the pageant, and interludes spoken by Father Time. In the episode dealing with East Greenwich in Revolutionary times one of the interesting things shown was a repre-

sentation of the riot of Arnold's Tories and the midnight ride of Peggy Pierce to save the Town. Another was the marriage of General Nathanael Greene to Catherine Littlefield, which marriage took place in the Governor Greene house on Division Street in 1774. This latter scene brought in the dancing of the Virginia reel—which was done in an excellent manner—as part of the wedding festivities. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Casey Greene took the part of the General and the fair Catherine and Mr. Greene, a collateral descendant of the General, wore the General's dress sword.

CAST OF THE PAGEANT

The members of the Pageant cast were as follows:

Dancers

Mildred Algren, Celeste Balfour, Eloise Burns, Frances Brown, Catherine Fortin, Helen Anderson, Sadie Fogel, Bernice Gorman, Marguerite Haggerty, Betty Meader, Alice Miner, Marion Baton, Ina Robson, Elizabeth Eldredge, Alice Whalen, Dorothy Garside, Lillian Halsband, Etta Fogel, Dora Abrams, Julia Casamas, Raffael Perretti, Hattie Sweet, Dorothy Moore, Margaret Haire, Annie Thomas, Laura Albrecht, Edith Bergstrom, Ruth Clarke, Marguerite Collette, Raffael D'Attore, Linnea Ericson, Alice Fredrickson, Dorothy Brennan, Edna Godfrey, Effie Mathewson, Gertrude Murray, Edna Lindberg, Katherine Regan, Loretta Regan, Irene Rivers, Dorothy Robarge, Gladys Shogren, Hortense Sutton, Harriet Olson, Marion Whitworth, Mayme Wright, Marguerite Budlong and Louise Budlong.

THE CANCES OF CONCESS OF CONCESS

States

Mrs. Charles Hagan, Mrs. Droney, Mrs. J. F. O'Brien, Miss E. Ryden, Miss Katherine Hay, Mrs. B. McKnight, Mrs. Norma Chadwick, Mrs. Raycroft, Miss Mabel Bell, Miss M. Flannigan, Mrs. M. Gregory, Miss Helen Yorston, Mrs. Vincent McKone, Mrs. J. Macnee, Mrs. M. Williams, Mrs. William Briston, Miss Anna Brennan, Mrs. Albrecht, Mrs. Fred Kelley, Mrs. Miles



Cranston Business Men's Association

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Olneyville Business Men's Association



Jewish Council of Women



Greenwood Home and School Club



Sons and Daughters of Liberty

McPartland, Mrs. Ruth Hayes, Mrs. Frank Gardiner, Mrs. E. Capwell, Miss Mary Finnegan, Mrs. Leo McKone, Mrs. William Kelley, Jr., Miss Margaret Bagley, Mrs. Frank Hanaway, Mrs. Charles Terrell, Mrs. George Brennan, Miss Rose Riley, Mrs. O. P. Clarke, Mrs. Pharnes, Mrs. Helen Price, Miss M. McGinn, Mrs. Redmond Kelley, Mrs. Thomas Golden, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Miss A. Burlingame, Mrs. J. O'Brien, Miss Gladys Nyman, Mrs. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Mrs. Tarbox, Miss Grace Burns, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Margaret Wilcox and Miss M. Davis.

Indian Scene

Miss Lucy Fredrickson, Miss Bernice Anderson, Mrs. Gladys Allen, Miss Elsie Rivers, Miss Dora Godfrey, Miss Helen Spencer, Miss Sarah Briggs, Miss Alice Ryden, Miss Gladys Falquist, Miss Ida Caluori, Miss Esther Tew, Miss Elizabeth McLeod, Miss Rhoda Williams, Burns Mc-Knight, Miles McPartland, Nels Ogren, Mr. Habace, James Kinlock, William Foley, Harold Shogren, Neil Grant, Earl Gardiner, Lawrence Cleary, William Briston, Roy Card, Thomas Fortin, George Smith, George Brennan, Joseph Hackney, Herman Greene, Philip Kelley, Robert Hodgson, William Denton, Edward Mathews and Ralph Greene.

Covered Wagon Scene

Mrs. Russell Anderson, Miss Esther Johnson, Miss Edna Asp, Miss Rachel Cole, Mrs. Charles Fiske, Miss Norden, Mr. Harry Carlson, Mrs. Harry Carlson, Mr. Tarbox, Miss Mary Spencer, Mrs. McKay, Miss Pharnes, Miss Elsie Rivers, Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Elinora Shogren, Miss Eva Lindberg, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Charles Haire, Mrs. Otto Olson, Miss Helen Carlson, Miss Grace Gardiner, Mr. Ture Soderlund, Mrs. Ture Soderlund, Miss Gertrude Almquist, Mr. Harry Johnson, Mr. Joseph Fogel, Mr. John Curran, Miss Dora Godfrey, Miss Ethel Shogren, and Miss Lillie Olson.

Gen. Greene Wedding Scene

Miss Caroline Lincoln, Miss Priscilla Allen, Miss Anna Hill, Miss Margaret Potter, Miss Ruth Brown, Miss Marion Shippee, Miss Lucy Lawrence. Miss Ellen Johnson, Miss Blanche Merrill, Miss Margaret Foster, Mrs. Jonathan Arnold, Mrs. Isabella Rollinson, Miss Gerda Anderson, Mrs. Sarah Booth, Mrs. Mabel Booth, Mrs. Bessie Brennan, Miss Gertrude Brennan, Miss Martina Fortin, Miss Mae Fortin, Mrs. James Wilding and Mrs. Katherine Hanaway.

The Kentish Guards

Mr. George Lawrence, Mr. Emil Wellen, Mr. Cyril Godfrey, Mr. Harland Smith and Mr. Kenneth Allen.

At the close of the Pageant, Miss Julia Stacy Gould sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Following the presentation of the Pageant there was the usual concert on the Stadium grounds and the amusements on the Carnival field. Thus ended the fourth day of the great Celebration, and sleep and a truce to activities intervened until the coming of the fifth and last day of the Town's anniversary of its founding.

MILITARY DAY

This was Military Day, a gorgeous and a glittering day. The Varnum Continentals had made arrangements to observe the twentieth anniversary of the formation of their organization in connection with the last day of the celebration of the Town's founding, and acted as hosts to the visiting Military units. These included ancient Chartered commands from all over New England, from New York and Pennsylvania and even from Georgia, wearing their historic and picturesque uniforms. There was a detachment of apprentice boys from the Naval Training Station at Newport, and there were detachments of the Tenth U. S. Artillery and of the Rhode Island National Guard. The visiting military com-

mands began to arrive early, the local commands to assemble, and the streets were thronged with uniformed men. It was a bright, clear day and there were no indications in the sky that the weather which had for four days so favored the presentation of the various phases of the Celebration was going to change on this, the last and greatest day of all. And it didn't. From the beginning to the end of the Anniversary period the heavens smiled upon it.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon there was a meeting of the Centennial Legion in the Armory of the Varnum Continentals at which all the historic chartered commands of the thirteen original States were represented. And before the parade there was a new set of colors—National, State and Battalion flags—presented to the Varnums by Mrs. Fred L. Smith of Pawtuxet Neck.

THE GREAT PARADE

The parade started at the appointed hour of 2 o'clock with that promptitude which had characterized the beginning of all the

features of the Anniversary program. Detailed orders headed, "Headquarters, 250th Anniversary Celebration, Town of East Greenwich, Auspices the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce," and signed by Dr. Fenwick G. Taggart, Major M. R. C., U. S. A., as Chief Marshal and Howard V. Allen, Major 243rd C. A. (H. D.), Chief of Staff, assigning to each one of the four divisions into which the parade was divided, its point of mobilization and the order in which the various units were to appear in line.

The working out of the details for the parade had been skillfully done and clearly stated and there was no hitch in the arrangements—none of that confusion which so often occurs in the staging of such functions by a municipality. Chief Marshal Taggart and Chief of Staff Allen handled the military part in most excellent manner and those who had charge of the civilian part of the parade looked after that end in an efficient style. The smooth working of the whole affair was a triumph of executive ability.



General Nathanael Greene Chapter, D. A. R.

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TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE GATHER

Visitors were coming into Town all the morning in automobiles and trolley cars and it was estimated that when the chief speaker of the day, Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, addressed the gathering at the Stadium grounds after the parade he spoke to 10,000 people.

The formation of the parade was as follows:

Platoon of Police

Chief Marshal—Maj. Fenwick G. Taggart, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Chief of Staff—Maj. Howard V. Allen, 243rd C. A. (H. D.) Bugler Battery I, 243rd C. A. (H. D.)

Staff—Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, Q. M. C., U. S. A.; Brig. Gen Arthur C. Cole, the Adjutant General, R. I. N. G.; Brig. Gen. Luke H. Callan, O. R. C., U. S. A.; Colonel Horace A. Manchester, the Quartermaster General, R. I. N. G.; Lt. Col. Thomas H. Hammond, 243rd C. A. (H. D.); Lt. Col. Winfield S. Solomon, R. I. N. G.; Lieut. A. D. Amoroso, C. A., U. S. A. (D. O. L.); Lieut. Gibson C. Mosher, Chaplain A. E. F.; Lieut. Preston M. Beauregard, 243rd C. A. (H. D.)

1st Division

Marshal—Major Earl B. Dane, O. R. C., U. S. A.

Aide-Lieut. Daniel Howland.

10th Coast Artillery Band, U. S. A.; Detachment 10th Coast Artillery, U. S. A.; U. S. Naval Training Station Band; Battalion of Apprentice Seamen, Naval Training Station; Rhode Island National Guard—Colonel C. L. D. Wells, 243rd C. A. (H. D.) Commanding; 243rd Coast Artillery Band; 3rd Battalion, 243rd C. A. (H. D.) Major John J. Collins, Commanding; 1st Battalion 118th Engineers (Combat) Major S. Frank Nolan, Commanding; Troop E. 110th Cavalry; Battery B, 103rd Field Artillery.

2nd Division

Marshal—Col. Albert H. Hall, R. I. M.

Aides—Capt. William M. Owen, V. C.; Lieut. W. L. Sharpe, V. C.; Lieut. Hamilton H. Hall, R. I. M.

East Greenwich Columbus Independent Band.

Chartered Commands—Kentish Guards, Newport Artillery, United Train of Artillery, Bristol Train of Artillery, First Light Infantry.

Fire King Fife and Drum Corps (Continental Uniform); Varnum Continentals, Capt. J. Walter Mills, Commanding; The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, Mass.; Amoskeag Veteran Association, Manchester, N. H.; Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga.; Old Guard of New York; F. L. I. Veterans, Providence, R. I.; 2nd Company, Governors Foot Guard, New Haven, Conn.; Worcester Continentals, Mass.; Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Conn.; Fusilier Veteran Association, Boston, Mass.; U. T. A. Veteran Association, Providence, R. I.: Old Guard State Fencibles, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lexington Minute Men, Mass.; Old Guard, Inf. Corps of N. G., 2nd Rgt., Philadelphia, Pa.; State Fencibles, Philadelphia.

3rd Division

Marshal—Lieut. Charles R. Johnson, O. R. C., U. S. A.

Aides—Capt. W. S. Tabor, V. F. W.; Herbert J. Couper, A. L.; Thomas Tangney, U. S. W. V.

Vanezia Band, Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, East Greenwich Firemen's Drum Corps, American Legion.

4th Division

Marshal—Raymond Crompton.

Aides—Lieut. Philip A. Duffy, Russell C. Anderson.

Royal Arcanum Band, Historical, Civic, Fraternal Floats, Sockanossett School Band.

The route of march was from Bay View Avenue along the Post Road and Main

Street to First Avenue, up First Avenue to Kenyon Avenue, to the Stadium.

HISTORIC FLOATS

Following the military column came the parade of historical and allegorical floats. The General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had a float showing East Greenwich women in war times from the home-maker who guarded her hearth with a musket in the Indian wars, down to the Red Cross workers of 1919. North Kingstown had a float representing Richard Smith "acquiring land by livery of seizen" from the Narragansett Sachem upon which to build his blockhouse,—the first dwelling erected by a white man in the "Narragansett country," now South (or Washington) County, the present Cocumscusset, near Wickford. The East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce had a float in the line as did, also, Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F. and the Gustaf Adolph Society, the latter representing old Norse Vikings, clad in their winged helmets and ancient Norse accouterments of war. Then there was the float of the local Post of the American Legion and of the Rebekahs, and of the Daughters of Isabella, on the latter of which rode the Queen of Castile accompanied by her ladies. The East Greenwich Volunteer Firemen had a float as did also the American Legion Auxiliary, the Jewish Women's Social Service Club, Welcome Lodge I. O. O. F. M. U. and the Providence Chamber of Commerce. The float of the Providence Chamber of Commerce represented Roger Williams coming ashore on the Western bank of the Seekonk and being greeted by the Indians with "What Cheer, Netop?" Miss East Greenwich, accompanied by her attendants, rode on a float in the procession, there was an appropriate float from the Providence Town Criers, and Apponaug sent a float representing the famous Drum Rock. The Newport Chamber of Commerce had a float bearing a model of the Old Stone Mill and the Cranston Business Men's As-

sociation was represented by an ancient mail and passenger coach filled with travellers in Colonial garb. There was a float from the Olneyville Business Men's Association and from the Greenwood Cooperative Association and a float from West Warwick. All the floats were elaborate and ingenious in design and picturesque and colorful. They made a great show as they rolled through the streets—a scene long to be remembered. There had been prizes offered for the most praiseworthy of these floats and the first prize for local floats was subsequently awarded to the float of the Daughters of the Revolution. This prize had been offered by Senator Peter G. Gerry. The cup offered by the East Greenwich News for the second best local float was awarded to the Chamber of Commerce. The prize offered by Senator Jesse H. Metcalf for the best out-of-town float was awarded to the float from North Kingstown.

The sidewalks were packed three and four deep all along Main Street as the imposing procession swept by to the accompaniment of music from the marching bands, shrill piping of fifes and the rolling of drums. At the Court House a reviewing stand had been erected to which the guests of honor of the day had been escorted.

On the reviewing stand were United States Secretary of Labor Davis, Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. N., United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, Congressman Richard S. Aldrich, Congressman Louis Monast, Lieutenant Governor Norman S. Case, former Lieutenant Governor Roswell B. Buchard, former Lieutenant Governor Ralph Watrous, Robert G. Mc-Meehan, President of the State Senate, Adjutant General Arthur C. Cole and staff, Mayor Dunne of Providence and his executive Secretary, John O'Connell, Judge Arthur L. Brown, U. S. District Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, Secretary of State Ernest L. Sprague, State Treasurer George C. Clark, U. S. District Attorney, John S. Murdock, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Harry

SOME CONCIONALISATION C

R. Lewis, State Senator Frank O. Bergstrom, former State Senator Thomas Freeman, Walter S. Angell, Dr. F. D. Blakeslee, former Principal of the East Greenwich Academy, members of the Celebration Committee, members of the East Greenwich Town government and of the governments of other Rhode Island Cities and Towns and of various Chambers of Commerce and Business Men's Associations.

A LONG AND GLITTERING COLUMN

The long and glittering column took an hour and a half to pass the reviewing stand in front of the Court House. Marching men, wearing the uniforms of every military era of the country from the days of the Colonial Wars down to the present, swung through gaily decorated streets making such a pageant as few towns of the size of East Greenwich had ever seen before, or have ever seen since. In the military part of the parade there marched only a little less than 2,000 men. At the Stadium grounds a great concourse of many thousands had gathered, and there the parade was again reviewed, the Army, Navy and National Guard units moving off the field and the historic and veteran organizations remaining.

ADDRESSES BY SECRETARY DAVIS AND OTHER OFFICIALS

President Howard V. Allen, of the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce, and Daniel Howland, President of the Town Council, welcomed the official guests and congratulated the Executive Committee of the Celebration upon their work. Secretary Davis, who was introduced by Chairman Silverman, addressed the vast audience, saying that he had been genuinely stirred by the day's spectacle. He wished, he said, that his five children had been present to see that parade and the scope of American history which it recalled. It would have given them more, in the hour and a half which the parade took in passing the Court

House, than they could learn of the history of their country from books in six months. Such colorful sights, he declared, and the air of consecration which hung about the Anniversary Celebration, should remind everyone of the debt owed by us to the founders of East Greenwich and other New England Towns, "God-sent people who found Liberty here." "Workers, as well as dreamers," continued the Secretary, "they maintained their foothold in the wilderness and marched on to the shores of the Pacific, transplanting the New England spirit into every community North of the Mason and Dixon Line. Your tremendous investment of time and money in this observance will be returned to you in the renewed faith and enthusiasm of your townsfolk and your guests."

Lieutenant Governor Case brought to the Town the congratulations of the Governor of the State and said: "The history of East Greenwich is a cross section of the history of New England. How very fitting that the first day's Celebration program was dedicated to religious services. How appropriate that these events should begin with due and proper observance of the fundamental element in the character of our forefathers—the religious side of their lives." Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, who was the principal speaker of the afternoon, at the beginning of an interesting and scholarly survey of the 250 years before the founding of the Town and of 250 years which had elapsed since that event, warned his hearers that "There is no justification for this or any other community to celebrate the mere passing of time. The value and meaning of any anniversary celebration is to be found in the pausing from the rush of the day and giving thought to the experience of the past that the lesson derived therefrom may serve as a guide and a stabilizer of the future. The end of an artificial period of years is but a convenient occasion." The picture of the few centuries which he had presented, he said, he had given to show the social, economic and pa-



Mercy Circle, Daughters of Isabella



Town Criers of Rhode Island



East Greenwich Post No. 15, American Legion

triotic forces which had been at work in them, and to bring home to his hearers a realization of the complicated problems which have fallen upon the shoulders of the present generation. "In every field," said the Judge, "we find ourselves struggling with the problem of readjustment to meet the changed conditions of today, conditions which involve a responsibility which cannot be avoided. The solution does not lie along the route now urged by manyturning the responsibility over to the National Government and avoiding it ourselves. The sound principles of representative government should not be abandoned and local and community responsibility transferred to either paternalism or a local dictator. Never in our history were our blessings and opportunities greater, never were our responsibilities fraught with more dire consequences if avoided."

In the evening there was given at the Stadium field a repetition of the Historic Pageant of the evening before—and a crowd of 9,000 people formed the audience. This second presentation of the

Pageant was an improvement even over the highly artistic and finished performance of the day before. The attractions on the Carnival grounds did a rushing business after the Pageant and thousands waited for the midnight display of fireworks with which the great Celebration was to close.

The Varnum Continentals on the night of the final day entertained 300 of the visiting military bodies and guests of honor at an elaborate banquet in a great tent which had been erected in the rear of the Memorial Armory. The tent was brightly lighted and the varied and picturesque uniforms of the guests shone in the light. It was a brilliant scene. At one end of the great tent there was an orchestra and a piano, and during the dinner a group of professional entertainers sang in the interludes between the pieces rendered by the orchestra. The whole Armory was thrown open and there was a reception to ladies on the main floor of the building. The guests of honor at the head table made brief addresses after the dinner.



Welcome Lodge, Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F.

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Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.



Apponaug Board of Trade

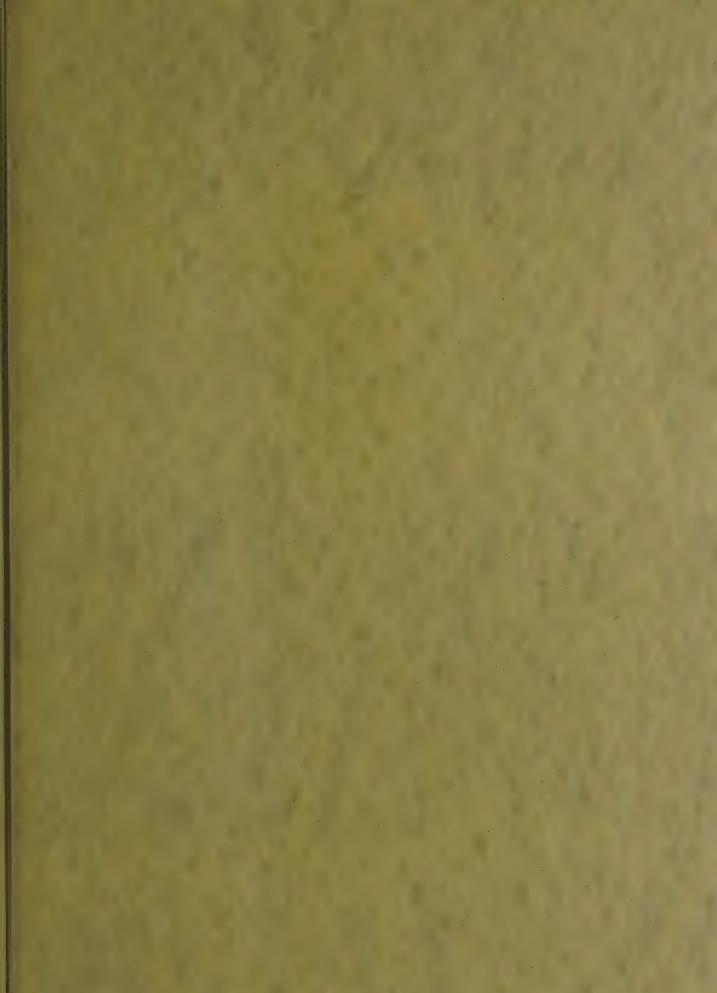
THE GREAT CELEBRATION ENDS

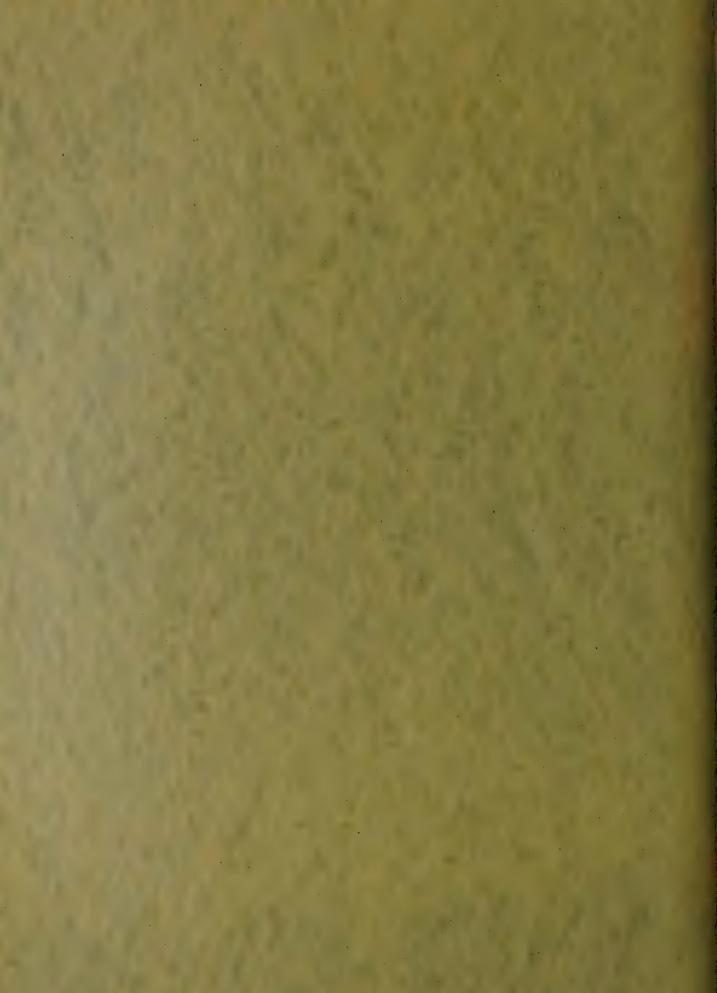
By the time the banquet was over the hour was waxing late and the time approaching for the great fireworks display which, at midnight, was to end the Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the Town of East Greenwich. As the clock in the Town Hall struck the hour of twelve, thousands of eyes were turned to the west, and from the Stadium grounds on the hill shot up against the midnight sky a burst of flame and colored lights, reaching to the zenith and forming a canopy of fire and glory over the village; visible all over the State and even beyond its borders, and proclaiming to the universe that the great celebration had come to an end-that the vision of the Chamber of Commerce had been realized. At the same time—as the rockets soared and the colored fires leaped up, repeated explosions of bombs "set the wild echoes flying," scaring the birds from their nests and the foxes from their thickets in the rural sections of the Town, and reverberated across the startled waters of the Bay. The fires upon the hill died down; the eclipsed stars shone again in the sky of night; that darkness and silence which intervenes between midnight and dawn was over sea and land. But, far in the east, was soon to appear the light of the coming dawn—the dawn of a new era for East Greenwich. And thus was handed down to posterity a fitting celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the Town.

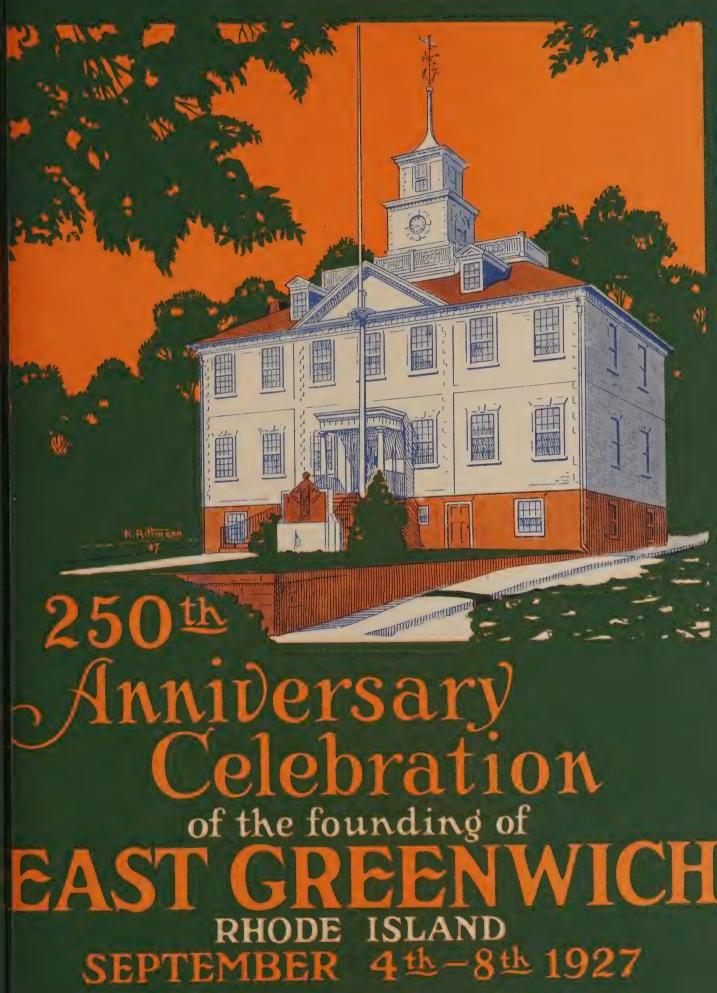
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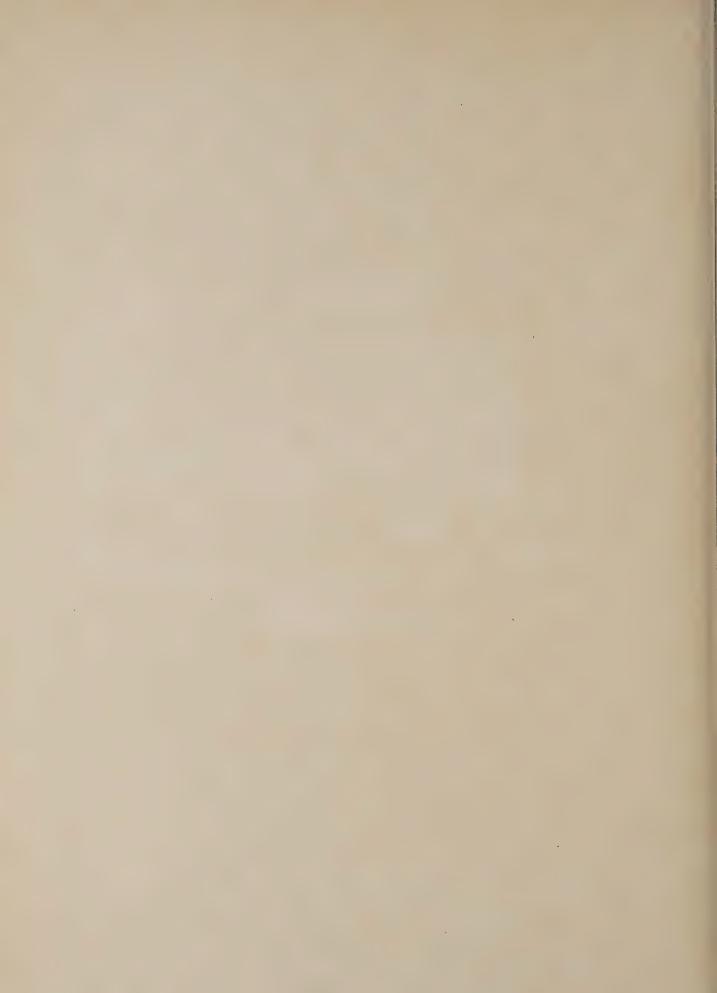


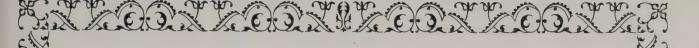
Moonlight on the Cove, East Greenwich.











THAT THERE MAY BE A

PERMANENT AND ENDURING RECORD
OF THE

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

of the founding of the

Town of EAST GREENWICH

RHODE ISLAND

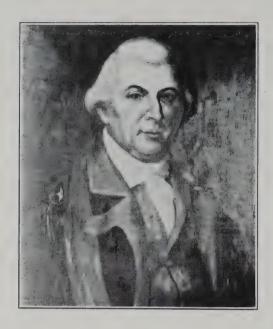
September 4th to 8th, inclusive, 1927



THE SOUVENIR PROGRAM

1677---1927





GENERAL
NATHANAEL GREENE
Second in Command to
George Washington
in Continental Army

MAJOR-GENERAL

JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM

Brigadier-General

Continental Army

Member Continental Congress

Judge Supreme Court

N. W. Territory



Historical Sketch of East Greenwich

By Emily Gertrude Arnold

Official Historian of the 250th Anniversary Celebration Copyrighted, 1927



ISTORY is silent as to just when the first settler came to East Greenwich, but we know that soon after 1636 a few hardy souls began to venture into the wilderness of the Narragan-

sett country, as the land between Warwick and the southern boundary of Rhode Island was called. During King Philip's War these early settlers fled to the islands of the bay, to escape the cruel savages, and when they tried to return to their homes they found yet other enemies confronting them. The settlers of Connecticut had jealous eyes on Narragansett Bay, claiming the land as far as Cowesett. The settlers of Massachusetts, who hated that presumptuous man Roger Williams, whom they had lately banished from the Colony, only to find him growing prosperous as a next door neighbor, based their claims to the rest of the Rhode Island mainland on Indian deeds. Thus the more powerful neighbors sought to swallow up the little struggling colony, but not easily daunted were these sturdy pioneers. Upon one thing they relied and that was the royal favor of His Majesty, King Charles the Second of England, who had granted to their leader, Roger Williams, a liberal charter. Therefore, at the May meeting of the General Assembly at Newport, when Thomas Gould, James Reynolds and Henry Tibbits, presented a petition asking for "instructions, assistance and advice as to the oppressions they suffered under the Colony of Connecticut," they voted in no uncertain manner, "It is hereby declared that if any member of this Colony, or members thereof, shall be at any time molested, or disquieted by any pretense from any other Colony, as to the patent right or jurisdiction of the said lands, that this authority will forthwith make their application to His Sacred Majesty. And further this Assembly doe hereby strictly prohibit and forbid any person or persons upon any pretense whatever, to settle on, or enter into, the Narragansett country, or King's Province except such as shall make their address unto the Generall Court of this Colony for their approbation, and shall accordingly comply with such laws and orders as shall from time to time be enacted by the said Court, for the good and peaceable government of these parts.

So when the General Assembly next met on October 31, 1677, it was decided to lay out a tract of land in the Narragansett country of 'five thousand acres which shall be divided as followeth: Five hundred acres to be laid in some

place neare the sea, as commodious as may be for a towne, which said five hundred acres, shall be divided into fifty house lots, and the remaining of said five thousand acres beinge four thousand five hundred acres, shall be divided into fifty equal shares, or great divisions; and that each person hereafter named and admitted by this Assembly to have land in the said tract, shall have and enjoy to him, and his heirs and assigns forever, in manner and forme and under the conditions and limitations hereinafter expressed, one of the said house lots and one great division, containing in the whole, one hundred acres." This was indeed a wise decision for with the lands already settled, Rhode Island could make doubly sure her claim to that disputed Narragansett territory. It was further voted that "Said plantation shall be a towne by the name and title of East Greenwich in His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" and each person should build a house fit for habitation within one year, and if any neglected to build within said time, they were to forfeit their land. No one was to sell this land during the next twenty-one years without permission of the General Assembly.

In the list of names of the forty-eight men to whom the grants of land were given, it is surprising to find how few claimed the gift of their State. Many of these were King Philip war veterans who apparently already had homes in the City of Newport, and land was of so little value they did not take the trouble to even prove their claim. The first name on the list is that of Sergeant John Spencer. He apparently came at once from Newport to East Greenwich and settled. The ninety acre farm allotted to him and where he built his home, is now owned by Mrs. Joshua Rathbun on the Middle Road. John Spencer was apparently a man of education for those days, and as such, was appointed the first Town Clerk, which office he held for seven years, until the time of his death in 1684. We all owe a debt of gratitude to him for the way he kept those early records of our town, even though his handwriting is about as legible to us as shorthand is to unaccustomed eyes. His family of nine boys and one girl, all settled in East Greenwich, and as they each in turn, married and had large families, it is not surprising that the name of Spencer, in East Greenwich, has been a familiar one all through the centuries, even unto this

Of these nine sons, the seventh son, Thomas,

is to us most interesting. The day of his birth was July 22, 1679, and he was the first English child to be born in East Greenwich. All of John Spencer's sons seemed to have been men of education and prominence in the Colony, but Thomas more than the rest. For twenty-nine years he was Town Clerk of East Greenwich; for twenty-one years he represented his town in the General Assembly as Deputy, an office in those days of high honor; served as Justice in the Inferior Court for two years; Speaker of the House in 1738, and was oftentimes appointed to important committees. He was the first physician in our village and held a high reputation here and in all the surrounding countryside. Doctor Spencer built his home close to the edge of Sunset Rock, one of the most beautiful sites in East Greenwich. The old house was torn down about 1860, and a new one built on the old foundation by Henry P. Eldredge. It is now owned by Willard A. Lenz.

Another name familiar in East Greenwich is that of Fry. Thomas Fry lived in Newport and served his State as a General Sergeant from 1676 to 1691. He came to East Greenwich but lived here only a little while. In 1689 he deeded to his eldest son, Thomas, living in East Greenwich, all rights in the land he then owned, reserving only the profits of one hundred acres for life. He died January 11, 1704. It is his son Thomas, who holds our interest. For thirty-three years Thomas lived a public life, serving as Deputy to the General Assembly for twenty-seven years, and for the three years, 1727, 1728 and 1729 as Deputy Governor of our State. That he was a man of learning we know, for he with Andrew Harris, "transcribed, fit and prepared for the press, all the laws of the Colony," being allowed f 10 for "his trouble and pains in getting the laws of the Colony printed." He owned two or three farms but the one which was laid out for him on January 23, 1694, and on which he built his home, has always remained in the Fry family and is the farm where Louis Fry now resides. The first house was burned down and the present one rebuilt on the site of the old one by a descendant, Joseph Fry. Few if any, of the Greenwich families, have this distinction of having always lived on the lands of their forefathers. Thomas Fry was called a glazier by trade, but he also kept a shop, probably on the site of the Hotel Central, where he sold apothecary wares, syrups, indigo, Spanish flys, silk, wafers, etc. No doubt his ship-owning interest, gave him the greater part of his income. His wharf and warehouse was about where the Champlin Lumber Yard now is. At the time of his death, his inventory was $f_{22,309}$ -8s-5d, which made him a man of great wealth for those times. Classed with his sheep, swine, etc., are his four negro boys and negro woman Juda, and her three children. The Frys were some of the first

families to keep slaves, and there are still living in our town, descendants of these, who still go by the name of Fry as it was the custom for slaves to take the name of their master.

John Pearce of Prudence Island was given leave by the Assembly to dispose of his grant at East Greenwich, to Henry Matteson, in 1678, and here Henry lived until the time of his death in 1690. His six children all settled in East Greenwich and lived on farms in the west part of the town, which after 1741 became West Greenwich.

Giles Pearce came from Portsmouth to East Greenwich, and here made his home for about twenty years. His son, John Pearce, seems to have been our first real estate broker. He bought all of the land west of Main Street to Kenyon Avenue, from Division Street to First Avenue, and platted the same into quarter-acre house lots. A shrewd business venture it proved to be.

John Heath is also one of the well-known early settlers, being the Town Clerk from 1684 to 1712. His writings are remarkably well preserved and quite legible. He had no children and in his old age gave his house and lands to one John Rutledge for taking care of him during his

declining years.

Edward Richmond was a man of prominence in this State, serving as Deputy and Attorney General for four years. He was a captain in the militia and took an active part in King Philip's War. Apparently he did not take the dignity of his office much to heart as we see he was "fined £5 for furnishing an indian with some rum or strong liquor." That Edward came very close to losing his wife was quite evident as shown by the following record. "May 20, 1657. The petition of Abigail Davis, step-daughter of John Cowdall having been read by a committee of the Assembly, it was shown that her marriage with Richard Ussell was for fear of being forced to it by her father and mother, and later in the same year, the said marriage was declared an unlawful one by the Assembly. She was thus enabled to marry Edward Richmond, whom she declared in her petition to be her choice." He never lived on his farm, which was on the Middle Road, but in a short time sold it to the Frys. It remained in this family until a few years ago, and is now owned by G. W. Upper

Another veteran was Thomas Nichols. He did not leave his home at Newport, but gave his East Greenwich land to three of his sons, all of whom settled in our town. His land was above Barton's Corner on Division Street, and is now called the Briggs Farm. These three sons had families of eleven, seven and nine children, respectively, so it is not surprising we still have

many of this name in our midst.

Benjamin and John Gorton, sons of the famous old Samuel Gorton, were also given grants but they must have preferred their Warwick homes

as we find no record of their ever having lived in East Greenwich.

Another name which has been well-known all through the centuries is that of Vaughn. Two brothers, Daniel and George Vaughn, were both given farms. George's was in Shippeetown, just west of the Alvin Briggs place, and this stayed in the Vaughn family until 1806. Daniel drew farm Twenty-five, Division One, which is now known as the Hager Farm. He did not leave Newport, but in 1686 exchanged land with his brother. George Vaughn must have come with the first settlers as he served as Deputy in the years 1684-1691 and 1699. There were six children in the Vaughn family, all of whom settled in East Greenwich and raised large families.

Clement Weaver's farm on Division Street, which was laid out to him March 4, 1679, is now owned by Daniel Howland. Of all these early farms, this one is the most interesting for on it stands, practically unchanged, one of the first houses to be built in East Greenwich. It is on Howland Road, but a short distance from Division Street. The main body of the present structure was built in after years, but the ell is the original part of the house as Clement Weaver built it. At the south end of this is the great stone chimney built of the roughest kind of field stone and the huge fireplace occupies all of one end of the room. In size the house was 18 x 20 feet-think of living here with a family of eight, as did Clement Weaver; and yet another generation grew up in this wee house before it was changed. Joseph Weaver, son of Clement, had a family of four children, and lived here until 1748, when he sold it to Daniel and Philadelphia Howland, who having met with reverses in fortune, had come from Portsmouth to our town to settle. Finding the little house much too small for their large family, they used it for the kitchen, building what is now the main body of the house. Daniel Howland was of the Quaker faith, and two of his sons, Daniel and Thomas, became prominent Speakers, as the Quakers then called their spiritual leaders. Daniel Howland, Jr., built a house just to the north of his father's home and there lived all his life. Thomas, or Uncle Tommie, as he was known to all, lived with his two sisters, Lucy and Ruth, in the old homestead. Daniel was a large man with a genial nature, and the heartiest laugh in the world. His sermons were never long, but some thought them dull as he always preached the same one! Once when he was asked, "Daniel, why doth thee always preach the same sermon over and over again?" he quickly replied, "When thee and my other hearers pay heed to my advice, then perhaps my Divine Master will give me something more to say." His brother, Thomas Howland, a man sparsely built and about six feet tall, had the most courtly manners and was beloved by all who came in contact with

him. He was a man of high standing in the Quaker Church, when the Friend's Boarding School was founded in Providence, and was one of the first teachers chosen, which position he held for many years.

Part of Massachusetts claim to land in Rhode Island was called the Atherton Purchase, and was, roughly speaking, the eastern half of the present North Kingstown and East Greenwich, but according to the Royal Charter, this belonged to Rhode Island. So when in 1686, fortyfive French Huguenot families settled in what is now known as Frenchtown, the settlers in East Greenwich became very indignant. They declared the land where these Frenchmen had built their homes to have already been given to them by the State of Rhode Island, which was true. Justice is slow moving at any time; but in those far off Colonial days it was sometimes a matter of years before a verdict could be reached. Therefore, as the General Assembly did nothing to right this wrong, the more lawless of the East Greenwich men took matters into their own hands and began a settled persecution of the Frenchmen. In the year 1687 they forcibly carried off forty tons of hay. The Huguenot minister hurried at once to Boston and the matter was settled by one-half of the hay being given to the English, the other half to the French. This did not finish the trouble. The persecution still continued, and a few years later the French, becoming discouraged, fled from the Colony, leaving their houses and lands. For many years, an old apple orchard planted by these Huguenots, was all that was left of this settlement. Nothing remains now to mark the spot but the beautiful spring around which they built their homes.

In the year 1700 these early settlers, having banded themselves together, as the proprietors of East Greenwich, bought of the State a tract of land from what is now Main Street to the sea, and from Division to London Streets, and had it surveyed to fifty, quarter-acre lots, with wide streets laid out for a "commodious town." These "city" lots were numbered and the numbers being put in a hat, it was voted that "William Church shall give to each proprietor one of said lots according as his name is called." In 1711 at a proprietors' meeting, it was ordered "that whosoever shall take up one of the above said lots, shall pay to the committee one shilling for the laying out of one lot, and shall build a dwelling house on said lot of fourteen foot square, with a stone or brick chimney, the said house to be nine foot between joints, and to be no less and as much bigger as they who build on said lot see cause, and said house to be finished within two years and six months from taking up of said lot or lots, and if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to build, as above expressed, they shall forfeit said lot or lots, to the proprietors of said town." Malachi Rhodes

was the surveyor and his work was good. The boundaries of lots still follow the same lines laid out by him so long ago. For this work he received 6s per day and his bill when presented

was £1-7s; it was voted paid.

With a few exceptions the streets of our town retain their early names, giving mute testimony of the loyalty of the first settlers to Old England. Main, King, Queen, Long and London; Marlborough was known as Brown Street; Duke was Richmond Street, between Division and King, and Duck between London and King. Between Queen and King Streets was a pond. Broadway, twice as wide as the other streets, was the continuation of Duck Street, and Fish Street ran over Rope Walk Hill. On this Hill was the common burying ground, opposite London Street, and also the common gardens. A triangular piece of ground, between King and Queen Streets, east of the Pond, was to be known as the Exchange. Just what use our forefathers were to put this to we do not know. The common pasturage lands were the plat south of First Avenue, and the land from Rocky Hollow to Maskerchugg River belonged to the town and was rented out to whomsoever desired it. Our forefathers believed that eventually East Greenwich would become a great business and maritime center, and so laid out two great highways to lead from the country to the sea. These were Division Street and Cowesett Road. They were laid out with a generous width, for it was expected that down these roads would be driven large herds of cattle to the wharves, where they would be loaded on to vessels and carried to far away ports.

The first record of a town meeting was on April 10, 1678. Edward Richmond was chosen Moderator, with John Spencer as Town Clerk. Henry Brightman was to serve on the Grand Jury, and John Albro on the Petit Jury. Clement Weaver was chosen Deputy. Many and varied were the duties of these early town fathers; settling of land disputes occupied much of their time. The giving out of branding marks for all live stock was another important matter, but much as it is today, their time was taken up with lengthy discussions as to the size of taxes, or rate making as they called it. Certainly we would not have found fault with a tax of £8 for the year. But there seems to have been the usual number of delinquents, even in 1679. Human nature changes not through the centuries. This did not end the duties of these good men. There was no Court of Justice in the new town and its place was taken by the Town Council. Any serious offender against the public welfare would have been carried to Newport for trial, but all petty cases were decided at home. When the moral issue became too great, they even called upon the town mothers to act as jury, as was the case in 1684. Then there were the usual men

who in every generation, try to shirk their duty. In 1698 one John Pitcher was called to account for failing to provide for his wife and three children, and for running away with a horse the Council had loaned him. Apparently he never returned, either himself or the horse, for in 1703 we find the town allows John Carpenter "5s for making Mary Pitcher's coffin and "Joseph Berys is allowed 5s for digging Mary Pitcher's grave and for coming and giving

notice of her being dead.'

Some of these early records are entirely common to their day as is the following, and so far as we know, the only wedding of its kind to be held in East Greenwich. "August the ninth in the year 1693. Charles Haselton, Senior, took Hannah Matteson to wife according to custome In her Shift and no other clothing Before Jane Sweete and Elizabeth Heath. And were Lawfully married the same day By mee John Heath conservater." There was a very old English law that if a woman at her second marriage, wore only her shift (shirt) then her new husband would not be held accountable for her first husband's debts. Those debts must indeed have been great to force Hannah Matteson to ever go through such an ordeal. On July 22, 1699, it was voted that "John Wood and Michell Spencer have liberty to have a common ale house or tippling house." This was the first granting of a liquor license, a duty which every town council has been called upon to perform up to the year 1918.

The first business venture in town seems to have been in 1685 when it was voted "Samuel Bennett is to set up a grist mill and fulling mill, and he is allowed timber and stone from the common, also land on which to build his house

and shoppe.

When in the year 1702, England declared war against France and Spain, the loyal little colony of Rhode Island prepared for war, guarded its long water front, and built a new fort in Newport harbor with proceeds from gold plate and money, taken from condemned pirates. This was known as Fort Anne, and was on Goat Island. When in 1710 it was decided to send a force to capture Port Royal, each town in the State was asked to send her quota to make up the one hundred and forty-five "effective" men desired. East Greenwich was asked to send seven men and three indians, which she did. In the list of supplies for three months, to be carried by these one hundred and forty-five men, were included twenty barrels of beer and four hogsheads of rum, so perhaps some of them died happy.

In 1708 there were two hundred and forty persons in the town of Greenwich; and during the next twenty-eight years it made vigorous growth, for in 1730 the population was 1,223. Many had settled on the "city" lots as the proprietors records show. Business had begun to spring up and one of the first of these, as might be supposed, was ship building. When the town was laid out a small piece of land was left vacant on the north side of Queen Street, and in 1725, it was decided to give this to Robert Eastes of the town of Portsmouth, ship carpenter, provided he would "improve said land in building of ships." Later another ship yard was started where Joseph Thornley now carries on business. Those of the inhabitants who were not farmers, generally followed the sea, either as fishermen or as sailors on larger vessels. These traded as far as to the Barbados Islands from which most of the liquor, an article considered most necessary in

those days, was imported.

In the years 1726–7 Clement Weaver appears at the proprietors' meeting and 'desires of the committee a lot for the meeting house to be built upon, and said Weaver is allowed lot fifty-four." Soon after the Sixth Principle Baptist Meeting House was built. This was the second church to be erected in East Greenwich. It was on the hill at the end of Wine Street and was used until 1722 when "Nicholas Goddard, Samuel Gorton, Caleb Hill, Hopkins Cooke, and William Arnold, in behalf of themselves and others" petitioned the General Assembly for permission to raise the sum of \$1,500 by lottery, to erect a new meeting house as the old house "is very much decayed and cannot be repaired to advantage, that the number of people who will attend religious worship in said house is increased to such a degree as to make a larger meeting house necessary." This new church was two stories high, about 30 x 40 feet, fronting the south, and stood directly on the street. The interior was very plain, never having seen any paint, neither had the exterior for that matter. There were square pews on the west side, a double row of seats in the center, one for the men and the other for the women, and on the east side a row of short seats where strangers were usually seated. After a number of years this old building was so injured by the great gale of 1815 as to make it unfit for further use, and ten years later, during the "high wind" it was blown down. After that the congregation, which had grown very small, worshipped in the Court House. Our forefathers loved their churches, and desired for their long sleep to be laid near the beloved building, so around every old church you will find the graves of the faithful. In the year 1916 the General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, purchased this old Baptist burying ground from the Sixth Principle Baptist denomination and will preserve it as one of the historic spots of our town, for within its walled space sleeps many a patriot.

Another church in East Greenwich to be built by lottery was the Congregational Church. This was in May 1773 when William Johnson,

Gideon Mumford, James Searle, and Archibald Crary, make the petition stating they have no church but desire to build one. It was built on the site of the present St. Luke's. This first church was torn down in 1833 and the lumber sold to a group of *Episcopal people* who built their church on its site; later in 1875, this in turn was torn down to make way for the present stone edifice.

On March 30, 1751, "Voted that the Proprietors' Committee have power to grant a convenient lot for building a distill house and the same to be under the same regulations as for building dwellings." This distillery was built on what is now the south end of the Champlin Lumber Yard, and here, from molasses and rye, was distilled New England rum and gin. No doubt some of this was used by William Bailey in 1752 when on muster days for the military Company, or Train Band belonging to East Greenwich, he applies for liberty to sell strong liquor in less quantities than a gallon "there being no house in said Company suitable for that purpose." And so with the commonplace, yet mysterious acts of life, births, deaths and giving in marriage, the little village of East Greenwich grew until the time of the Revolution when it awoke and put forth all its strength

to battle for its very existence.

The first recorded statement of the trouble brewing with Great Britain is under the date February 27, 1773. "Whereas this council has Received a letter from the Committee at Newport Respecting the landing of tea in said town together with the reports of the Said town of Newport." The council was asked to call a meeting of the people. This was done and they voted "to meet at the Court House on Monday the 14th of February at twelve o'clock to consider the same." Unfortunately there is no record as to what was done at that meeting. Perhaps like Providence, they burned their tea in a huge bonfire, or, the salt water being so handy, consigned it to a watery grave like their Boston brethren. At any rate in the light of subsequent events we may be sure it was something interesting. Then came the shutting up of the Port of Boston, and the suffering of the people of that besieged city wrung the heart of every true patriot. East Greenwich responded with a lengthy and flowery subscription paper to which was affixed the names of all who desired to give aid to their distressed countrymen. These tyrannous acts of the British Government only fanned higher the fire of patriotism which was running all through the Colonies. A meeting was called at Philadelphia and delegates from all sections met and began to work out those doctrines which in another year culminated in that supreme masterpiece, The Declaration of Independence. It is something we may well be proud of—this little simple entry to be found in our town record

book—"January 16, 1775. That the association entered into by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia the 5th of September, 1774 be strictly obeyed and faithfully kept up to by the inhabitants of this town.

After this, patriotic feeling ran high, and no doubt the fiery eloquence of the young lawyer, James Mitchell Varnum, who had but late come to town, had something to do with it; also Nathanael Greene who talked long and ardently of fighting for the cause of liberty, though he, himself was a birth-right Quaker. This ended in thirty-seven of the young men of the town petitioning the General Assembly for the right to incorporate a military company. The charter was granted and in October, 1774, the Kentish Guards were formed, with James Mitchell Varnum as Captain; Richard Fry, First Lieutenant; Christopher Greene, Second Lieutenant, and Hopkins Cooke, Ensign. When in April, 1775, news of the battle of Lexington reached East Greenwich, a well trained, well uniformed troop of men were ready for service. In two or three hours' time a company of one hundred and ten men were on the march towards Providence, several volunteers having joined at the last minute. How we wish a list of their names had been handed down to us, but no such document is in existence. At Pawtucket an express (a man on horseback) reached them saying the enemy had returned to Boston, so the next day

they marched back to East Greenwich.

At this time an event took place which came near being as disastrous to the town as a visit from the enemy would have been. The Congregational Church was just being raised and a large number of men were engaged in the work. After the church was up, they decided to celebrate by burning an effigy of Judge Stephen Arnold, who had given voice to decided Tory principles. The judge was so angry when he heard of the insult that he called about one hundred of his friends together and meeting at the crossroads, near the Howland Place, they decided to burn the village of East Greenwich. News of the proposed raid having reached some of the townspeople, it was thought best to send Peggy Pearce, a shrewd old lady who kept a shop on Main Street, and who was in the habit of trading with the farmers' wives in that section, to see if any other information as to the Judge's plans could be obtained. The next day going by horseback, as upon her usual errands, she was by casual inquiry, enabled to ascertain that the report of the attack was true, and the time for the same was to be the following day or night. After hearing her report, an express was sent to the Governor, which arrived at two o'clock a. m., asking for troops. The Light Infantry and Cadet Company of Providence arrived in East Greenwich at 9.00 o'clock the next morning. The following night Arnold, and some of his

followers, while reconnoitering too near the town, were captured, and Stephen Arnold making apology to the villagers and settling with the State for the expense of sending the troops, was released, and thus ended a most exciting time

for the village.

After their return from their march toward Boston, the Kentish Guards turned their thoughts to the defenseless condition of their home town. If an attack came it was safe to say it would be by water, so it was decided to erect a fort. The best place seemed to be on the edge of a bluff just to the north of the village. This site of Old Fort Daniel was on the land of the late Henry Rhodes, and not a trace of it can now be found. Being opposite to Long Point, it was well situated to guard the entrance to Greenwich Cove. A long row of earthworks was thrown up with now and then a hole left for the nine cannons which were placed here by the State in 1776.

The town appointed a committee and gave them the power to enter every house in town to make a search for guns, and see if they were fitted for use. If the owner could not bear the expense of repair, the town would then buy the gun. Meantime one-half the powder and flint which had been sent to East Greenwich by the State, was to be given to Allen Johnson for the use of his Company, and he was to see that the

powder was made into cartridges.

On December 22, 1775, it was voted to keep a Civil Watch of four persons in the town, and at Fort Daniel on the border of Warwick. Isaac Johnson, Richard Mathewson, Thomas Tillinghast, Oliver Arnold, William Sweet, Jr., Edmund Andrews and Robert Vaughn were the committee to make a list of people in the town, and post the same. Watch was to be kept from seven o'clock p. m. until sunrise. If any person failed to appear by six o'clock at the house of one of the committee, he was to pay a fine of 3s, or if any were found sleeping while on duty, an added fine of 3s was to be paid.

The year 1776 found the people of East Greenwich settling down in grim earnest to the great task ahead of them. In February, John Glarzia was appointed captain of the Artillery Company of East Greenwich. There is an old pear tree in the center of the Champlin Lumber Yard and in its youth it stood close to the southeast corner of John Glarzia's house. Just to one side was his ship yard, for John was a carpenter, and here he must have built the gun carriages for which

a grateful State paid him.

Prior to the Revolution, Newport, that fair city by the sea, was besides being the capitol, the largest and most important city in the Colony. Standing as it did, at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, it was felt certain the enemy would ere long turn its eyes in that direction. So the General Assembly ordered fortifications thrown up and asked all the towns to send men to help guard it. Our town gallantly responded to this appeal. On September 19, 1776, they voted "to raise eighteen men as soldiers to go out at once to Newport." There was to be ten dollars bounty and the town would furnish all arms and accoutrements. A committee was appointed to provide blankets and knapsacks for 'sogers now Raising to March to Newport.' Later nineteen wooden canteens were ordered made. In November, sixteen more men were added to this list. Then in early December, 1776 the dreaded event took place. The British fleet of seven ships of line, four frigates and a large number of transports, with about five thousand troops, entered the Bay, and on the 8th of December landed one regiment of troops at Newport, and the main body at Middletown. After a night of pillage there, the whole force marched into Newport and took possession in the King's name.

The people of East Greenwich, for a period of two years, were to know no rest, for with the cruel enemy but a few miles away, never for a moment could they feel any sense of security. Fortifications were hastily thrown up on Warwick Neck and guards established. The Kentish Guards went into camp at Fort Daniel and night after night, when a sullen red glow stained the eastern sky, word would come that the enemy had landed on Quidnessett Neck and were burning houses. The men would be rushed there only to find perhaps, a heap of ashes, where once had been a comfortable home.

As East Greenwich was a seaport, it was natural that many of her men served their country in the Navy or on privateers. When the sloop "Dolphin" was captured by the British Man of War "Portland," on February 14, 1776, four Greenwich men were aboard: Richard Aylsworth, Stephen Spencer, Christopher Bent ley and Abel Shearman. They were carried as prisoners to Antiqua, and after a long time obtained passage to Nova Scotia and from thence home. Weaver Bennett and Thomas Fry the Third, were serving on board the privateer brig "The Washington," when she was captured on December 4, 1775, by the British ship "Fay" of twenty guns. First they were imprisoned on board the frigate "Tartar" at Boston, and later were carried to England. Being sick with the smallpox, they were put in a Portsmouth hospital ship, where Thomas Fry died, in February, 1776. It was a year later before Bennett escaped and returned to East Greenwich.

All that winter of 1776, there poured into East Greenwich a flood of refugees from Newport and the islands of the bay, and these became a great burden, for many of them were women and children. Food grew scarce and a certain element in town became very bitter because they had to share their little with these strangers. We even find a vote on August 16, 1777, that

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"No inhabitants of the town of Newport or Jamestown, now residing here, have any part of 'flower' now apportioned to this town." I am glad to say however, that they thought better of their selfishness and at the next meeting rescinded that vote.

Once when the enemy had driven a vessel ashore on Warwick Neck, the Kentish Guards, led by Colonel Fry, left Fort Daniel, rowed across the Bay, marched down opposite the vessel, and after exchanging shots with the British boats, for three or four hours, drove them off and took the vessel. One of the Guards was wounded, afterwards having his arm amputated. A little later, when news came that the enemy were plundering the Island of Prudence. again the Kentish Guards rowed across the Bay and landing on the north end of the Island, sent their boats back for reënforcements. Then into their camp came a man who had run to tell them the British Captain Wallace, and a force of men, had landed three or four miles down the Island. Captain Fry knew the British ship carried two hundred and fifty men but nothing daunted he commanded his eighty men to form ranks and with colors flying, and drums beating, they took up their march down the Island. Whereupon Wallace returned to his vessel in haste, and the Rhode Island reënforcements, arriving during the afternoon, that night he weighed anchor and returned to Newport.

Ever since the capture of Newport, the Rhode Island General Assembly had begged the Continental Congress for help in order that the hated enemy might be dislodged from the State. Finally in the summer of 1778, General Washington sent two regiments; Massachusetts and Connecticut sent troops; Rhode Island ordered one-half of her militia out, and the expedition of Rhode Island was planned. William Greene whose home was in Warwick, near the East Greenwich line, had that year been elected governor and now East Greenwich for a time became as it were, the capital, and in the southwest room of that old house on the hill, no doubt these plans were laid. General John Sullivan was given command and General Nathanael Greene was sent to his aid, while General James Mitchell Varnum commanded a regiment. The French fleet under D'Estaing had arrived off Newport and was to coöperate with the Continental Army. The British were caught in a trap in Newport. All looked bright for the Americans, but then that unknown quantity, the weather, stepped in, and for three days a terrible storm scattered the French fleet, sent them into Boston for repairs, upset the morale of the troops and caused a long delay, so that many of the men, their time being up, returned to their homes. The Kentish Guards were one of these, but when a few days later, on the morning of August 28, they heard the sound of heavy guns,

they sailed towards the Island only to be driven off by an enemy vessel. They landed on Pappoosesquaw Point and helped take care of the wounded as they were brought across during the retreat.

Though the Kentish Guards did not take part in the Battle of Rhode Island, many East Greenwich men did, some being members of the Militia, others, mostly old men or the very young, were recruited just for the expedition. We can be justly proud of our old military company, the Kentish Guards, not so much for the service they did as a Company, but for the men who having served in its ranks, went on into the Continental Army and fought so bravely for their country. General Nathanael Greene, second in command to Washington; Colonel Christopher Greene, the hero of Redbank; General James Mitchell Varnum; Major Flagg, Colonel Archibald Crary, Major John S. Dexter, Captain Thomas Arnold, Sergeant Peter Turner, and many others.

After the retreat from the Island of Rhode Island, it was greatly feared the British, encouraged by their victory, would plan an attack at some other point in the State. Therefore, the American forces were divided—part were stationed on the east, the rest on the west shore of Narragansett Bay. Colonel Christopher Greene's detachment was sent to East Greenwich. Then did the Greenwich housewives stretch their slender supplies yet a little more to

feed the hungry patriots.

So the long months, full of fears and alarms, dragged along until October 25, 1776, when the joyful news came that the British had evacuated Newport and East Greenwich folks could once more go to their beds and sleep in peace. But the end was not yet and the little town had still to carry on, giving of her young men whenever the call came, being taxed far beyond her slender financial resources. The women helped by weaving cloth to be made into uniforms, and by knitting stockings. One order for stockings was in October 3, 1778, when they were asked for ninety-six pairs.

One of the most exciting times in the village was in July, 1780, when again off Newport there appeared sixteen British ships. The General Assembly met at once, ordered out the militia and sent a call for help to her sister States. One thousand Connecticut soldiers were sent to East Greenwich, where for three days they waited for an attack from the enemy. The ships sailing away, Rochambeau advised the return of the soldiers. Then once more the fleet appeared in the offing, and for a week East Greenwich resounded to the hubbub of a military camp. Finally the fleet withdrew and Rhode Island never saw the enemy again.

In spite of the seriousness of the life of their elders, the young people of the town apparently lived much as they do today, for the town fathers found it necessary, on November 24, 1778, to vote "if any persons kick at football Play at Coly Ball or any other Game or Recretation, whereby the inhabitants of the town are disturbed, in any street between the shop of Daniel Brown and the Bridge at Southwood of Shop, owned by Rufus Greene, Esquire, they

must pay a fine of 18s."

We would like to think that all Rhode Island people were patriots, but such was not the case, even in East Greenwich. A large supply of sugar, collected for the use of the Continental Army, and which had been stored in Governor Greene's barn, was stolen. The town offered a reward of f to but the culprits were never caught. Blankets were one of the greatest necessities of the Continental Army and the General Assembly begged over and over, for all the people could spare. An East Greenwich citizen conceived the idea of cutting the blankets he collected in half, and then charging the State for two, thereby making considerable money. He paid well for his crime however, for unto the day of his death, he went by no other name than that of "Split Blanket Greene."

Another much needed supply for the Army was gun powder, and with none being brought from Europe, it became necessary to manufacture it in the Colonies. One of the chief ingredients used was saltpeter, so during the war, Richard Mathewson with others, started its manufacture in East Greenwich. The building stood about where Mr. Luke Connole's house now stands, and to this day that land is known to the old

inhabitants as the Saltpeter Lot.

Another manufacturing industry started during the war was the making of earthenware dishes. Samuel Upton and his brother John, came from Nantucket and built their place of business on the northeast corner of King and Marlborough Streets. The clay they used for their ware came from Quidnessett, and the dishes made were of the very coarsest of crockery. Soon after the Revolution, the Uptons returned to Nantucket, and no one else ever again carried on this business in East Greenwich.

Then came the news of the surrender of Cornwallis and the treaty of peace, and with prayers of thankfulness the people of East Greenwich returned to their normal pursuits. One grand celebration was held in the town at this time on the return of the national hero, General Nathanael Greene. The town council met on December 26, 1783, and voted "Whereas the Hon. General Nathanael Greene has lately arrived in this Town from the Continental Army, That He be presented with an address from this town, and that Hon. Major General Varnum, Colonel Archibald Crary, Colonel Thomas Tillinghast to be a committee to draft the address." The following is the address: "The Citizens of the town of

East Greenwich meet you at the happy moment of your return from the Field of Glory. With all the joy that affectionate hearts can feel and with more satisfaction than their language can express. They recount with the greatest felicity the pleasing hours in which many of them with you first essayed the Military Science, guided only by the love of liberty, they then expected the important events which have since rescued their country from the oppression of Great Britain, and they now feel their happiness increased, that in obtaining the inestimable object of their wishes, you have invariably deserved the sublime character which time itself must leave unsullied. We are anxious, Sir, to be considered in the number of your warmest Friends, and cannot be more happy than in your future prosperity." "Meeting adjourned until the 27th to await General Nathanael Greene's answer. There being no answer meeting adjourned until the 29th." "December 29, 1783. Gentlemen: Was my heart of a colder make, or my affections less interested, your kind and pleasing address could not fail to kindle them into hope. I embrace with lively emotions your generous welcome, and rejoice with you in our common triumph. If my conduct in the progress of this War has any claims to approbation, your steady Patriotism merits the highest applause. A recollection of our infant essays in the Science of War, affords a double satisfaction, that the conduct of each has been such as to continue an unabating affection, and growing esteem, connected with the place and people from early youth. I wish their happiness, as my own, nor can I express what I feel or how sensible I am of the Honor done me, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Humble Servant. (Signed) N. Greene.

The war being over, the town began to grow and prosper. Calico printing, the first in America, was established by a man named Dawson, and the print works was in an old building on the northeast corner of Main and Division Streets. The women in each family in town, would weave tow linen, bleach it on the grass, carry it to the print works, pick out a pattern from the blocks and have the cloth printed in just what colors they desired. These calicos were really beautiful and in those days ranked as high in fashion as silk or velvet.

Another manufactory was that of card making. This was as early as 1790, when Richard Mathewson and Earl Morey set up an establishment for the manufacture of woolen cards. These were used to comb out the wool and get it ready for spinning. They furnished all the cards used in the country for some years, in fact until a machine which does all the work, was invented.

There were three hat manufacturers in town. The largest was that of Ezra Simmons and Sons.

This industry was in a house which stood on the corner of Main Street and Academy Court and was a few years ago, moved back to give place to the McCarrol Block. In those long ago days the manufacture of hats was a long and tedious business. After they had made a number of hats, the old man and his two sons, would start off, single file, towards Providence, each of them carrying in their arms as many hats as they could, and not returning to East Greenwich until they were all sold.

As early as 1780 a number of tanneries were established in East Greenwich. These supplied the surrounding countryside with leather until more modern methods did away with the tedious and lengthy processes used in Colonial

days.

Another early business was that of rope making. On the east side of the village is a hill, still known as Rope Walk Hill. On its summit in Revolutionary times, there stood a long, low building, and here Joseph Greene and his two sons, Joseph and Barnabas Greene, made rope. Joseph Greene was one of the chartered members of the Kentish Guards, serving during the war as a sergeant. He lived to be very old and is buried in the Old Baptist Burying Ground.

The first cotton mill was built by Doctor Tillinghast in Frenchtown in 1812, and the cotton yarn spun there was woven into cloth on hand looms, by the farmers' wives and daughters who lived near. This mill, which was used for one hundred years, has since been torn down.

In 1827 a company under the name of the East Greenwich Manufacturing Company built a steam mill at the foot of Queen Street. It was a stone building four stories high, and in size about 50 x 100 feet. Here they wove cotton cloth. This building was destroyed by fire in 1839, and the site purchased by a Providence firm, who laid a foundation, but becoming discouraged they sold to Peirce Salisbury and Company. This Company rebuilt, the new building being of about the same size as the old one, but in a reverse position. In 1845 it was again sold to J. C. Peckham of Providence who ran it only four years when it was sold to Thomas J. Hill. He built on a larger addition, and renamed it "The Bay Mill." For a few years it was closed, but during the past year it was reopened by the Hill and Lacross Company, who are now manufacturing elastic braid.

In 1836, C. W. & D. Greene, William P. Salisbury and others, built the brick mill on South Main Street which was called the "Union Mill." Here they started to manufacture broadcloth. This proved a failure and Benjamin Cozzens buying the plant, installed machinery for the weaving of cotton. He in turn failing in business, the plant became the property of Adams and Butterworth, who made print cloth and ran a very successful business for a number

of years. During this time it was called the "Orion Mill." After standing idle a long time, it has for the past thirty-three years been used by the Providence Drysalters Company, and here chemicals for dyeing cloth are manufactured.

The Greene's Dale Bleachery was built by the East Greenwich Manufacturing Company, Moses Pearce and others. It was on the Maskerchugg River at the south end of the town and was first used as a bleachery by a Mr. Thornley. Then George J. Adams converted it into a print works for printing muslin and delains, the first of their kind in the United States. These were very beautiful and greatly in demand. In 1850 the mill burned down, and being rebuilt by a Mr. Adams, was used for "blueprinting" until 1853. From 1853 to 1856 it was operated in Madder Printing. From 1856 to 1858 it was operated by James C. Butterworth, then once more it was burned down. Again they rebuilt and Mr. Theodore Schroeder operated the mill until 1862, when the owners of the 'Orion Mill' took charge and operated for a number of years. In 1896 Colonel Peter H. Corr bought the mill and has since operated it as the Greenwich Bleachery.

During the year 1836 Ezra Pollard built a woolen mill on the corner of Duke and Division Streets, Warwick side, and manufactured Kentucky jeans. This building was a two-story structure and was later bought by Richard Howland. This burning down, Mr. Howland built a brick mill in its place. Next it was operated by James Waterhouse until 1868, when it was destroyed by fire. About 1880 Joseph Dews started the mill and operated it for many years, very successfully. Soon after he came, he installed an electric light plant in his mill and later furnished the town with their first electric street lights. In 1903 Thomas Briggs purchased the property and began the manufacture of machinery to stitch with wire and built up a very successful business, which is known as the Boston Wire Stitcher Company. In 1917 part of the property was sold to Granville A. Beals, operating under the name of The Greenwich Mills, manufacturing high-grade fancy worsted cloths.

In 1845 a two-story wooden building was erected at the corner of Division and Marlborough Streets by Asa Arnold, for a machine shop. Later it was used by his son, Benjamin Arnold, for making the machinery, invented by him for the knitting of seines and fishing nets.

And now war clouds again appear in the horizon. The firing of those treasonable cannons at Fort Sumter in 1861 re-echoed all over a startled country, and once more the people of East Greenwich gathered in their Court House to decide how best they could help their country. At that special town meeting on May 4, 1861, it was voted to make an appropriation for the payment of the "Kentish Guards and such other military companies as may aid in the defense of the

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Federal Government." Then eleven days later, at another special meeting, a splendid set of resolutions was presented by Dr. James H. Eldredge, which later was accepted. After expressing their sorrow at the necessity of declaring war against their southern brethren, and expressing their firm determination to uphold the Federal Government, they voted first, to appoint a committee of three for enlistment, consisting of Albert J. Congdon, William E. Peck and Richard G. Howland; second, a committee of three on disbursements, being John T. Knowles, Samuel W. Pierce and Russell Vaughn; third, to pay one dollar to each man for each six hours of actual and diligent drill in a military company, but the hours at drill not to exceed twelve hours a week; fourth, that the town pay to any needy family of a man in service, such money as they needed but not to exceed ten dollars per month; fifth, that when a company left for the front two hundred and fifty dollars be given to the Commanding Officer to be distributed between the non-commissioned officers.

The next year all of these fine resolutions were repealed. It seems strange that this should have been done, but probably like many northerners, they expected the Rebels to be quickly beaten, but they soon realized their mistake. Two months later, when the State asked for "forty able men" they found it necessary to pass much the same resolutions as the year before. Colonel William Bodfish was appointed to open a recruiting office and it was also voted to give a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to any man who was willing to enlist. In August the bounty was raised to four hundred and fifty dollars. The next month the State prohibited the towns from paying bounties, but help for the soldiers' families still went on. Samuel S. Whiting and George W. Austin, having died in service, on October 5, 1863, it was voted to pay their bounties to their families the same as if they had lived. Sad to relate no record has been kept of the many East Greenwich men who must have died for the Union. Only from the cemeteries, where so many little red, white and blue flags wave in silent testimony to the service of the brave men who lie beneath them, can we have any idea of their number.

There are one hundred and twenty-five names on the roster of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and some of these men have splendid records, for instance, Captain Charles T. Greene, who lost his right leg in '63; Lieutenant Gideon Spencer who entered the Service in 1861 and served throughout the war, as did Sergeant Lyman Aylesworth. Sergeant Samuel W. K. Allen was one of the first men to enlist in 1861, and he fought for over two years until he was disabled. Sergeant Jasper Spencer served for four years, while Samuel F. Crompton gave his four years' service in the Navy.

When but only two or three members of the Post were left to answer the annual roll call, the World War came and East Greenwich once more gave of its sons; this time to fight for liberty on foreign soil. In the place where a pillory once stood, there now stands in the Court House yard, a bronze and granite monument which was erected by the town in honor of those boys who served in the World War, and on which is inscribed one hundred and eighty-two names. Five of these names have a star beside them. When each Memorial Day comes the old Court House watches once more the gathering together, before it, of yet another generation of Greenwich people, this time to give tribute to the memory of those young men who gave their lives for the cause of liberty in the World War.

PLACES OF INTEREST—HISTORIC AND OTHERWISE

KENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE—When the General Assembly met at Newport on the second Monday of June, 1750, they made a decision which was of far reaching influence to the village of East Greenwich. It was voted "that for the future the towns of East Greenwich, Warwick, West Greenwich and Coventry, at present in the County of Providence, shall be divided off from said County of Providence and shall be a distinct and separate county by the name of the County of Kent, and that East Greenwich shall be the County Town." It was appointed that one session of the Superior Court should meet here "on the third Tuesday of October once in every year;" that the Inferior Court of Common Pleas should meet "on the second Tuesday of July and on the second Tuesday of January; that the same officers should be appointed as in other counties, and the laws governing them should be "the laws of this Colony now in force and the laws of England, provided that a court house of the dimensions or near the dimensions of the court house in Providence be built in the town of East Greenwich by a free contribution of the inhabitants of said County of Kent, and that if the same be not so far finished as to be fit to hold court in by the last day of October next, then the present Act is to determine, to be null, void and of none effect." Perhaps the vote of His Honor, William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island, whose residence was on Division Street, not far from the town line, was the deciding one which gave to us the distinction of being the County Town. Warwick fought hard at the time for this honor, and has continued to fight spasmodically all through the succeeding one hundred and seventy-five years. John Pierce "for the love, good will and affection that I have and do bear unto the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, and now especially for and unto the free inhabitants

of the County of Kent," gave the land on August 10, 1750, and somehow, by the last of October the Court House was finished enough to answer the law. How proud the good folks of East Greenwich must have been of this, their first public building. In size it was about forty feet long and thirty feet wide, two stories high and with a pointed belfry in the center of the peaked roof.

Where there is a court house there must be a jail. On the corner of Queen and Marlborough Streets, opposite the public school, stands a very old house. This was the first Kent County Jail, and in its cellar can still be found two of the

prison cells.

In June 1750, the Assembly was petitioned for the right to hold a lottery to raise a sum of money to finish the Kent County Court House and to build, a fence around the prison yard. The petition was granted, but it was not until 1771 that the building was finally completed. In 1804, proving to be too small for its varied duties, the old Court House was rebuilt and enlarged by Oliver Wicks. He was a soldier of the Revolution, who, after the war, settled in East Greenwich and built his home on Peirce Street, which is now owned by James McCahey. There is a tradition that the panelling in the southeast room in this house was taken from one of the old court rooms. Certainly it is very beautiful

and quite unusual for a private house.

The exterior of our beautiful Colonial Court House has remained unchanged through these one hundred and twenty-three years, but the same cannot be said of the interior. If you had visited the old place in 1804 you would have found on climbing the long flight of brown stone steps, and opening the broad door, a hall or lobby which ran the entire length of the building, with a small outer door at the west end. On the north side of this entrance hall was the "Representative Chamber," which was entered from the extreme west end of the outer hall, with an inner lobby partitioned off from the main portion of the room by a panelling three or four feet high. From this inner lobby you entered the Representative Chamber or Court Room, through an alley which led into the center of the room, railed off into an oblong area devoted to the lawyers and their clients. The entrance alley branched off to each side of this railed-in portion of the hall, leading to the petit jury box on one side and to the grand jury on the other, and by passing into this pew-like enclosure, which walled in these sacred places, you came to the judge's seat on the east side of the room, raised somewhat above all other parts of the hall, lending dignity to the august personage who occupied this distinguished position. On the north side of this room was the chimney with its carved mantel, enfloriated wreaths and dental cornice, and always, in the winter time

KENT COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Court House Built in 1750 Enlarged and Rebuilt in 1804



Court Room Restored in 1909



Court Room Restored in 1909

a blazing, crackling fire of walnut logs on the hearth beneath. A sort of gallery, but only a mean apology for one, was arranged for this room over the outer lobby or entrance hall, but it was very narrow and confined, and the sheriff was often called upon to close the sliding doors which shut it off when the boys who gathered there were noisy. On the south of the entrance hall was the Senate Chamber—a beautiful room. 20 x 30 feet in dimension, with raised desk at east end for the Governor. Some pew-like seats were at either side of this, the rest of the room with open space and movable seats. As in the larger hall on the north, there was the chimney with carved mantel and deep fireplace. About the time of the Civil War these beautiful court rooms were torn out and the whole plan of the interior changed. Then in 1909 it was restored insofar as it was practical, to its original beauty.

In its early days, the court yard had on one side of its walk a liberty pole and on the other side the pillory or whipping post. Another prominent feature of this old court yard was the town pump with its attending wooden horse trough. The Eldredge Memorial Fountain now

occupies this site.

The public life of East Greenwich has always centered around the Court House. During its earliest years the town council met there and its walls resounded to the debates of town meeting days. On the Sabbath Day could often be heard the sounds of worship to Almighty God. Sometimes it was the Baptist, sometimes the Methodist, or any other Creed who might have asked for the shelter of its walls.

On the second Monday in September, 1765, there occurred at the Kent County Court House, one of the most important sessions of the Rhode Island Assembly. For the first time did the people of Rhode Island, through their Representatives, give expression to those principles of liberty for which so many were soon to give up their lives. After taking into consideration the Act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain for levying stamp duties and other internal duties in North America, they resolved, first, that the first settlers were British subjects and should have the same privileges as the people of England; second, that the charter granted by King Charles the Second gave them this right; third, that these people had been governed and taxed by the Assembly and the same had always been recognized by the King; fourth, the General Assembly was the only body to make taxes in this Colony; fifth, "that His Majesty's liege people, the inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance, designed to impose any internal taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid." Our Court House could well be called the Independence Hall of Rhode Island.

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Then came the war of the Revolution, and around this old building revolved all the activities of this strenuous period. Here the people were called together to hear read the Acts of the General Assembly, to receive their portion of flour and salt, and for more serious things, as on April 3, 1777, when Major Thomas Tillinghast issued his warrant for calling the militia of the town to meet "Monday next at nine in the forenoon at or near the Court House for the purpose of filling up of the Continental Battalion." Again on July 8, 1780, when all male inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and sixty were called to meet here at twelve o'clock for the same purpose. On July 1, 1779, was yet another important meeting to which delegates came from all over the State and considered how to help keep the Continental Treasury from being depreciated. A few days later we find the town voted to approve the proceedings of this Convention, and "that if any make complaint against the State bill, to inflict punishment by advertising them as enemies of their country.'

The Greenwich people must have stood with reverent awe before this old building in 1783, when they listened to the reading of the Declaration of Peace, by that enthusiastic young lawyer, Jacob Campbell, the peace for which their countrymen had fought and bled and died.

After the war was over came the important question of how this new country should be governed. Jealous they were of their new found liberty, and long and bitter was the fight before the Federal Constitution was adopted. That at first the people of East Greenwich thought but little of it was quite evident by the vote taken on May 24, 1788, when two freemen voted for, and ninety-one against its acceptance. Public sentiment changed in a year's time, and we find that to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution, and to encourage manufacturing in Rhode Island, forty-eight patriotic ladies met in the Court House and with their own spinning wheels, their own flax, and for their own use, spun one hundred and seventy-three skeins of linen yarn in one day, from sunrise to sunset. The most spun by any one lady was seven skeins and one knot. Many spun six skeins each, and the usual amount that could be spun upon an ordinary day was two skeins.

Another important event that took place in East Greenwich was the meeting of the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention. This was held in September, 1842, with ex-governor Fenner as presiding officer. On November 5th the Constitution was finished, and was voted on and accepted

November 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

When the Court House was rebuilt in 1804, a new jail was erected at the foot of King Street and this staunch building is still in use. On the east side was a one-story stone ell and in this were the prison cells. In 1889 this building was



Dr. Eldredge House Division Street, East Greenwich Built 1773



The James Mitchell Varnum House Pierce Street, East Greenwich Built about 1773



GOVERNOR WILLIAM GREENE HOUSE DIVISION STREET, WARWICK Built in 1680 by Samuel Gorton, Jr.



Dr. Peter Turner House Court House Lane, East Greenwich Built about 1774

improved by a two-story brick addition containing more cells. These are not often filled except during court week. Over the door of the old house there used to stand two painted wooden figures, chained together, one was of a white man, the other a negro. They were the emblem of the fate of all evil doers, that even-handed justice measured out to black and white alike. These figures are now in possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR. PETER TURNER HOUSE

Looking past the Court House up the lane, you will see a large substantial old house with a huge chimney. This was the home of Dr. Peter Turner, who served as an army surgeon during the Revolution. In the basement was his office and here for many years did the good doctor deal out medicine to the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside. The house was built about 1774, by John Shaw, and in 1783 was bought by the doctor who no doubt, was influenced to settle in East Greenwich by his friend James Mitchell Varnum, whose home was just over the way on Peirce Street.

GENERAL JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM HOUSE

A handsome square old residence, of the finest of colonial architecture is this Varnum house with its two great square chimneys, thereby affording a fireplace in each of its eight rooms, and with a wide hall running through the center of the house from east to west. The woodwork in these square rooms is of the finest. That in the northeast parlor was copied by Stanford White for the women's building at the Jamestown Exposition.

James Mitchell Varnum was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, December 17, 1748. He graduated in 1769 with the first class of Rhode Island College (now Brown University), and studying law was admitted to the Bar in 1771. Soon after he decided to settle in East Greenwich. John Peirce in a deed of August 16, 1773, for eighteen pounds or about ninety dollars, conveyed to him two lots of land, one back of the Court House, the other westerly across Peirce Street "and is the same lot on which the grantee (Varnum) hath erected a house."

Varnum was the first Colonel of the Kentish Guards, and one week after the Battle of Lexington, was commissioned Colonel, by the General Assembly, of a regiment to be raised in the Counties of Kent and King. In 1777, he was made a Brigadier-General, and then followed his brilliant service in the Continental Army. In 1779, he resigned from the Service and was then appointed Major-General in the State Militia, an office he held for the rest of his life. A year later he was elected a delegate to Congress.

After this he opened a law office in the southwest room of his house and practised up to 1788, when he accepted a position as United States Judge in the new northwest territory. Travelling to his new post on horseback, he settled in what is now Marietta, Ohio, and died there the following year, when only forty years old.

DR. ELDREDGE HOUSE

At the corner of Peirce and Division Streets is an old house built at about the same time, and on much the same plan as the Varnum house, but there is one difference in that the wood work is very plain indeed compared to the beauty of the Varnum house interior.

On February 27, 1773, John Reynolds bought of Daniel Greene, land on which he was to build a house within a year or the deed would be void. Ten years later Mr. Reynolds sold the same land, with dwelling house, bake house and stable, and in 1788, Nathan Greene bought the place and erected in the yard the first tannery in the town. He probably added the quaint hatter's jet which runs across the east side and makes an awning for the basement where he had his shop. After his death it was bought, in 1816, by Dr. Charles Eldredge, and has since remained in this family. When Dr. Charles Eldredge had passed on to his reward, his son became the town doctor. A kindly and courtly old gentleman was Dr. James Eldredge, and by the old people of our town he is still remembered as "the Beloved Physician."

GOVERNOR GREENE HOMESTEAD

On the Warwick side of Division Street, close to the brow of the hill, stands one of our oldest houses known as the Governor Greene Homestead. When built in 1680, by Samuel Gorton, Jr., it contained but two rooms, with a loft overhead. The huge rough field stone chimney formed the western end of the house, and afforded a fireplace large enough to stand up in. Samuel Greene, marrying into the family, purchased the farm in 1718, of his uncle-in-law, and ever since his descendants have owned the property.

William Greene, son of Samuel, was the next to live here. He served his State from 1740 to 1758, first as Deputy Governor, later as Governor for eleven years, dying in office. His son William was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1777, and the next year was made Governor, serving for eight years. Then this old house became the center of the State's activities, for the Governor resided here during his administration, riding back and forth to Providence in his great coach whenever the General Assembly met there, but often using the southwest room of his home for his council chamber. Here came such men as Lafayette, Rochambeau, General Sullivan, and many others, to take counsel, and

in this room the brave young general, Nathanael Greene, wed Catherine Littlefield, niece of Mrs. William Greene, July 20, 1774. Later another William Greene served his State. This was in Civil War days when he was Lieutenant Governor under General Burnside, until 1867.

THE WINDMILL COTTAGE

At the corner of Division and West Streets is a fine old house known as the Windmill Cottage. This was built about 1800 by Jeremiah Gardiner, and sold in 1866 to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, our great American poet. He bought it for his friend, George Washington Greene, who lived here until the time of his death. Across West Street about where the Lutheran Church now stands, was an old windmill which Longfellow purchased and had moved over and attached to the west end of the house for Dr. Greene's study. Professor Greene was for ten years United States Consul to Rome: for a number of years Professor of modern languages at Brown University, and afterwards Lecturer of United States History at Cornell University. After he retired he came to East Greenwich and settled down to the writing of his books. The best known of these books is "A History of Rhode Island" and, "The Life of General Nathanael Greene' who was his illustrious grandfather.

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE'S BIRTHPLACE

To the south of our town, just over the border in Warwick, stands perhaps our most historic house, for in its northeast room on the second floor, was born that great General of Revolutionary fame, Nathanael Greene. Built in 1684, by James Greene, the great grandfather of the General, the house has been so rebuilt and modernized by succeeding generations, it is hard to believe its great age. Here the boy Nathanael lived and grew to manhood, working in his father's grist mill and at the forge which stood just below the house on the river's edge. After his marriage he built a home at Coventry, where he had been sent to take care of another forge belonging to his father. From here he went to the war. He was one of the charter members of the Kentish Guards, and was slated for a position as an officer, but owing to a slight limp was turned down by some of the members. It is true, "the stone which the builders rejected the same is become the head of the corner." This same young man the Guards rejected, became next to Washington, the most brilliant soldier of the War of the Revolution. He marched as a private towards Lexington, and a month later, a discerning State made him a Brigadier-General.

THE EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY

In 1802 occurred an event which was to influence the town more than any other since the

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Revolution, namely the founding of Kent Academy. In 1770 when Rhode Island College, now Brown University, was to be moved from Warren, East Greenwich tried to influence them to come to this town. Failing in this, it was decided to found a school here. Land was bought from Ethan Clarke, next south of the Congregational Church (now St. Luke's), and for the expense of this and the building which was to be erected, it was decided to sell one hundred shares at thirty-two dollars each. How interesting is the list of these first subscribers. Most of them were veterans of the Revolutionary War, or members of the Kentish Guards. Governor William Greene, Elihu and Christopher Greene, brothers of the famous General Greene, Thomas Tillinghast, Clarke Brown, Oliver Wicks, Peter Turner, Wanton Casey, and many others were subscribers. A few shares were taken outside of town by Thomas P. Ives, John and Nicholas Brown of Providence, and Caleb Wheaton of Boston. A handsome colonial building was erected, and a fine strong one it has proved to be, as it is still a schoolhouse after one hundred and twenty-five years of continuous use. It is the present Spring Street Public School and was moved there in 1853 when the present administration building at the Academy was erected. One of the first acts of the trustees was to order "a bell (the first one in town), maps, a pair of globes, and such useful books as they may judge proper for establishing a library." Many of these books still occupy the school library shelves.

The first principal was Abner Alden with Mr. Jeremiah Chadsey of Wickford as his assistant. Under them the school made a very successful start and continued with the same success under Joseph J. Tillinghast, an East Greenwich lawyer. Apparently at first the school was rented to any who applied for its use. In 1805 it was voted "Mr. Harrington is to have liberty to teach a singing school," and in the same year "Mr. Carpintier have it for the purpose of a dancing school, he paying the corporation fifty cents a quarter for each scholar, for the use of the hall." In 1824, King Solomon's Lodge of Masons had the use of two rooms at a rental of five dollars

In its early years Kent Academy was not a financial success. We do not wonder when we see the rates of tuition, but in the year 1839, under the Reverend Daniel G. Allen it began to flourish. Under his guidance, the student body grew from thirty-five to ninety pupils. In 1841, it was sold to the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The name was changed to the Providence Conference Seminary, and later to its present name of East Greenwich Academy. There have gone from this old school many men, who with the help of its learning and inspiration, have made their mark in the world, some of these being Bishop William F.



The ''Windmill'' Cottage
Division Street, East Greenwich
Built in 1800
At one time owned by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



House Built in 1724 and in 1804 Used by Rhode Island Central Bank First Bank in East Greenwich



First Brick House in East Greenwich Built about 1767



BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE POTOWOMUT, WARWICK Built in 1684



Main Street, East Greenwich Showing the Original Hotel Updike



Friends Meeting House, East Greenwich Built in 1804



CLEMENT WEAVER HOUSE East Greenwich Built in 1679



Original Building of East Greenwich Academy Later Used for School Purposes

Mallerlieu of the Methodist Church; Civil War Governor William Sprague; Honorable Nelson W. Aldrich who was for so many years a guiding influence in the National Senate; Charles Matteson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island; Eben Tourjee, who founded the Boston Conservatory of Music, and many others.

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

Religious intolerance was the rule in the early days of our country and no people suffered more from this than did the Ouakers. Rhode Island being the only Colony where religious freedom was enjoyed, many came here to settle, and of these a number came to East Greenwich. As early as 1699 they decided to build a meeting house and the next year saw it finished. This was erected on the land of John Spencer beside Paine's Pond, and its site can still be found by the graves which then surrounded it. It was not completed until 1703, when Peter Greene, Jabez Greene, and Thomas Greenhall, were appointed a committee to finish it. The next month however, they voted "these three Friends may omit yet finishing at ye present, yet they may propagate ve building a small addition to ve meeting house." This addition must have been small as the bill for its construction was $f_{1-10s-3p}$. Just beyond this Friends Meeting House was laid out the town's training field and school land. No doubt our forefathers believed this would become the town center. When, after one hundred years, they found the center was a mile away, they decided to build a new Meeting House. This was erected next to the Kent Academy, in 1804. In East Greenwich the Quaker Sect has nearly died out, so now the old church is seldom opened except on Quarterly Meeting Day, when from all over the State come the faithful few to transact the annual business of the Church.

METHODIST CHURCH

In 1833, the Methodist Church was built at the corner of Queen and Main Streets, but as early as 1792, Methodist services had been held at the Court House whenever the travelling preacher, as he was called, came to town. In 1850, as the church was too small for the then growing congregation, it was divided into two sections, the east end removed, and a new portion built in, large enough to add twenty-four additional pews. A fine old church this was, painted white with a flight of wooden steps across the entire front, leading to a narrow porch with tall Corinthian columns. Some forty years ago these were removed and the present square entrance was built.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Many members of the Baptist denomination lived in East Greenwich and sometimes they

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held services in the Court House or in their homes, but no church was built until 1847, when a building 40 x 50 feet was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars, including the site. The Nicholson-Thackray store now occupies what used to be the basement of this church. It was then the Sunday-school room, and there were two flights of stairs which led up to the auditorium on the second floor. On the roof was a belfry in which hung a fine toned bell. In 1884, the Society built its present church on the corner of Montrose and Peirce Streets, and the old church was turned into a dwelling house.

THE BRICK HOUSE

There is one old house on Main Street which has retained practically all its old time charm, and this is known locally as the "Brick House." This was the first brick house to be built in East Greenwich. The land on the south corner of Long and Main Streets was drawn at a Proprietors' Meeting by George Vaughn in 1711, and was sold by him in 1767 to John Reynolds, shopkeeper. Here undoubtedly John built his home, and lived until 1771, when he in turn sold to Stephen DeBlois of Newport. It has passed through many hands since then, and is now owned by Doctor Charles L. Phillips.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK

Another old Main Street house which should excite our interest is next south of the Town Hall. The land was drawn by Jonathan Wells in 1711, and in 1724, when sold the house had been built. There were four rooms, two up and two downstairs, and a large brick chimney formed the north end of the house. In the northwest corner of the house was a flight of stairs climbing up against the chimney side. This is the south end of the present house with the front door in the same position as when it was built. In 1759, it was sold to Captain Benjamin Greene of Warwick and for one hundred years remained in the Greene family.

Until 1804, probably Greenwich fortunes had been kept in the toe of a stout sock or on the top pantry shelf in the "figered china cup." At this time the Rhode Island Central Bank was incorporated with a paid up capital of \$50,000. This was the first bank in the town of East Greenwich. Colonel William Greene, son of Captain Benjamin Greene, having inherited his father's home, had the north end of his house built out, adding two new rooms, and these became the home of the new bank. This is the large front room just north of the front door and the end of the present kitchen. At some later date, the north end of the house had yet another piece added to it, making it its present size; and still later the big old chimney was removed and a small one substituted in its place. Fortunately

the base of this old chimney was left intact, and by descending into the cellar, we can still see the safety vault of our first bank. Its roof was the stone which formed the hearth of the fireplace above. Its walls were of double brick and its floor of great stone slabs. The rough shelves where the valuables of our ancestors reposed, are as firm as when they were built so long ago. The heavy oaken door shows a surface covered with wrought iron spike heads, and the key which is about six inches long, still turns in its lock, which is fourteen by seven and a half inches. In the northeast corner of the cellar can be seen the bank vault. Its walls, built of brick, of a great thickness, go from the ground to the floor above, or did in the old days when the house used to stand on a level with the sidewalk. That old banking room of so long ago was a cheerful spot, with great logs blazing in the wide fireplace and with the pleasant smile of its first cashier, Colonel William Greene, who received his title from being leader of the Kentish Guards. As he leaned over the counter, which divided the long room, there could be seen over his shoulder, the great iron door with its double locks, which was lifted up by a pulley from the floor, with the top of the ladder leading down into the black hole of the vault, also show-

Ethan Clarke, who had bought the General Varnum house from General Varnum's widow, and was making it his home, was the first president of the bank. After serving for a number of years he was succeeded by Samuel King and later by Doctor Charles Eldredge. After Colonel Greene resigned as cashier, his position was filled by Wanton Casey. His father was Silas Casey, and their home was at the corner of Main and Division Streets. Its site is now owned by Mrs. Davenport. Many years ago the old house was moved to Spencer Avenue and is now known as the Blodgett House. Wanton Casey was the youngest charter member of the Kentish Guards, being only fourteen years old at the time it was incorporated, and he served in its ranks all through the Revolution. He was a fine business man and under his leadership the bank flourished and grew. When he returned in 1835, on account of advancing age, Christopher W. Greene was elected in his place. At this time the bank was removed to the house which stood on the site of the Varnum Memorial Armory. A few years later the bank passed into the hands of a receiver.

In 1849, the East Greenwich Institution for Savings was incorporated and seven years later a State bank was also started. The lower floor of the house of the late Mrs. Ruth Burlingame, served as banking rooms for both these institutions, and Samuel M. Knowles was treasurer of the first, and cashier of the second, for many years, in fact until both institutions were merged into the Union Trust Company.

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HOTEL UPDIKE

As early as 1740, when James Greene sold his land, there were buildings on it. This was where the present Hotel Updike now stands. Possibly there may have been a house of entertainment as far back as that, but the first record we can be sure of was in 1770, when "a council meeting was held at the house of William Arnold, Innholder." Then follows a long list of applications for licenses by William Arnold, but never after it came into the Updike family, was a drop of liquor sold in the old hotel. Colonel William Arnold served during the Revolutionary War and was apparently a man of considerable importance in the town, as we find his name appearing often in town affairs. He brought up a family of nine children in the old Inn, and after him, two of his sons, Perry G. and Stephen Arnold, took charge. Then it came into the Updike family and all over southern New England did its fame go forth. The hotel was three stories high with three stately elms standing as sentinels before it, and over its door hung a great wooden bunch of grapes, symbol of the land of plenty, which could be found within. Originally a wide hall led straight through the house, with two great square rooms on either side of it. Later other rooms were added on the north and on the rear of the house. In the reception room, on the right hand side of the door, before a cheerful fire, if it were cold weather, could be found "mine host," Daniel Updike, a gentleman of the old school. He always dressed in old fashioned clothes, knee breeches, silver buckles, white top boots, and with his hair tied in a queue, ready to welcome all guests who came under his roof tree. If it were Court Week or when the General Assembly was meeting, the old house would be filled to the capacity of its thirty-four rooms, but the greatest event of the year was Quarterly Meeting Day, when, from all over Rhode Island would come the "Friends." Then would a whole pig be put in to roast, before the big kitchen fireplace, and on the crane would hang the great iron kettle where the famous calves-head soup was brewing. After the death of Daniel Updike, his son, Lodowick, took charge, and with the help of his two sisters, Alice and Abbie, ran the old house as well as his father had before him. They all lived to be very old, and none of them ever married. During the last years of their lives, Nathaniel G. Carpenter conducted the hotel and after their deaths, it was torn down and the present hotel

Two hundred and fifty years of history! Some of it interesting, some commonplace, and although no great historical incident has ever taken place in East Greenwich, neither has any sinister event caused a blot on its fair records. For this and many things can its people be proud. Proud of their past history, proud of their present history and with brave hopes, proud of the future history of East Greenwich.

Historical Pageant East Greenwich, Rhode Island

FOREWORD

The simple record alone of events in East Greenwich for the two centuries and three-quarters since the coming of Roger Williams and John Winthrop forms a magnificent pageant on history's page, for in this very peaceful valley Indian, Dutch, French, English and American have wrought and fought for their ideals.

This Pageant of East Greenwich, celebrating the 250th Anniversary is designed to give in a few chosen episodes some of the striking features of East Greenwich's history, and to turn naturally from the past to the future, that the people may glimpse a vision of a national progress based on an appreciative understanding of the greatness of thoughts, deeds and ideals of the men and women who founded this nation.

This ground has been christened with the blood of heroes. It contains more history than any one person can comprehend. In addition to the written or printed word of the archives, there is a wealth of lore that has never been penned, and a vast area of imaginative and investigative speculation that has never been covered. Not one, but a hundred Pageants could here be enacted—and there would be material for more. It would take a far journey to find soil more productive of inspiration.

The Pageant

PROLOGUE

Amidst a fanfare of trumpets Miss East Greenwich arrives, surrounded by her attendants. The group represents Patriotism, Courage, Achievement, Liberty, Pride, Stability, Honor and Peace.

OPENING ADDRESS By Miss East Greenwich

"Fellow citizens: In the name of East Greenwich, and in honor of our 250th Anniversary, I give you greeting.

"Whether you were born within the ancient boundaries of this hallowed district, interlacing your affections with those with whom you compose this bond of brotherhood; whether you come from a home in some foreign country, renouncing all allegiance to it in order to make this your earthly home, here to abide as one of the children in the great family of the Union, seeking its peace and its welfare as long as God in His providence shall continue you here; or whether you are a native of some other county, state or country, and are here present to enjoy with us the celebration, I extend to you a heartfelt welcome to join with us this day in our reverence for the glory of East Greenwich."

COLUMBIA AND THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES

East Greenwich is honored by the attention which is now paid her by Columbia and the forty-eight States, and expresses her enthusiastic appreciation in these simple and unadorned words:

"Welcome, welcome, Columbia—and you, her Daughters, Fair United States—welcome are you, to share with us our exultation and witness the Pageant of our History."

Miss East Greenwich escorts Columbia and the States to the Court of Honor and the Court reviews the entire Pageant.

INTERLUDE

FATHER TIME, THE PROPHET

"I came I know not whence; I go I know not whither. Eye of things created Ne'er upon my coming looked, Nor shall it see my passing.

First and last of all things, I—For I am Time.

Look ye upon the Dawning of Creation, Called Universe. When out of Chaos order is brought, You will see the birth of sky, Flowers, lands, And last, Man—the Red Man."

EPISODE ONE

THE DAWNING OF CREATION

In the distance several ghost-like creatures may be seen approaching, followed by many beautiful things. They lift their veils, and—BEHOLD!—we see the Dawning of Creation, "called Universe."

We see the joyous birth of the Land and the Sky; of the Water and the Flowers!

EPISODE TWO

THE INDIAN

INDIAN CAMP LIFE AND PRIMITIVE OCCUPATIONS.—Just as everything is in perfect harmony with creation growing in its merry play, the voice of Man is heard. This breaks the stilled harmony of nature and in gross confusion the Creation Spirits run and hide under cover of the forest. When the land was first explored it was inhabited by the Red Man—where they came from in the beginning, how long they dwelt in North America, what peoples they replaced, is a matter of much dispute. We see a typical band of Indians who were found in small villages and roving bands—a village visited by a roving hunting party. They cultivated the soil very little and depended almost entirely upon the chase. Hunting and dancing constituted their enjoyment. Their great interest in life was to procure food and devour it and to subdue their

The scene represents the old-time hunting ground of the Cowesett Indians over which prowled, many a time, bands of Mohawks intent on securing a season's stock of game or taking a wary war-path against their hostile neighbors. They set up a temporary village and go about their usual occupations. Some are weaving baskets, braiding ropes, making pottery. Others are mealing corn, fashioning arrow shafts and bows, scraping skins, carving wood, making paddles and flint points, etc. Still others are keeping up the fire. There are women walking about with papooses on their backs, and some of the men are standing in groups talking and smoking pipes. Children are romping about playing games of follow the leader, etc. Hunters bring in the results of the chase. All about are evidences of their mode of life.

EPISODE THREE

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN

The first mention we find of the region now known as East Greenwich is in a letter from Roger Williams to the younger John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, with whom he carried on a considerable correspondence. Williams had a trading post in the Narragansett Country (now South County) and visited it at intervals. He travelled by way of the Pequot Trail which led from beyond the Pawcatuck River up into Massachusetts. Just beyond the railroad bridge, opposite the Bleachery, is a spring which was on that trail and at which Williams was accustomed to rest on his journey. He named the spring "Elizabeth Spring" after the wife of the younger Winthrop. After her death, which was previous to 1675, Williams writes to Winthrop of his recent visit to the Narragansett Country and his

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stopping at his usual resting place, saying "Here is the spring, I say with a sigh, but where is Elizabeth? My charity answers, 'She is gone to the Eternal Spring and Fountain of Living Waters.'

In 1675 at the outbreak of King Philip's War, he writes to Winthrop: "We have no passing by Elizabeth Spring not except with a strong foot—God will have it so," intimating that the Narragansett Country had become hostile ground.

Two of the braves, who have been fishing down at the River, run toward the village in great excitement, reporting the discovery of some pale faces approaching. The Chief calls together his warriors, sends out a band of scouts of his own, and arouses the village to a fighting fury by engaging them in a tomahawk dance.

A scout returns and halts the dance with his report that the approaching party is that of Roger Williams with two companions and four Indian guides, and that the intentions are peaceful.

Roger Williams appears, giving the sign of friendship, while the others in the party hold their hands high. The redskins are plainly in awe of the pale face and his mission, but finally smoke the peace pipe with him and accept the fine gifts which he has brought.

The Chief offers up the game, brought in by the hunters and eats with him. Roger Williams refuses to partake of the food—not knowing that he has greatly offended the Indians. After the usual ceremonies, Roger Williams and his companions take leave. After they have left the Chief calls his tribe for a hurried conference and all decide to move on to another camp.

Note: Before the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675, the country from Cocumscusett or Stony Brook, was occupied by the Cowesett Indians, the Chief at the time of the coming of the white men to Rhode Island being Tacommanan. Later all of this land now occupied by the town of East Greenwich was sold to the Rhode Island Government. After the close of King Philip's War the Indian bands were scattered and those friendly to the English remained.

EPISODE FOUR

THE LAND GRANT AFTER KING PHILIP'S WAR

At the close of King Philip's War the colony of Connecticut announced to Rhode Island that in addition to its other claims for the Narragan-sett Country, it now claimed the region "by right and conquest," the Connecticut troops having cleaned up the Narragansetts. They warned the Rhode Island settlers, who had before the war settled in various parts of what is now South County or Washington County against returning to their former lands. The

Rhode Island Assembly on October 25, 1676, sent a letter to Connecticut remonstrating against this and also issued a formal warning against any person exercising jurisdiction in any part of the Narragansett Country except by order of the authority of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Connecticut began to arrest the Rhode Island settlers who had returned to their former homes in South County. Rhode Island threatened reprisals and both colonies began to arm. In May of 1676, Connecticut appointed a commission to survey the Narragansett Country and sent to Rhode Island a proposal to make Cowesett the southern boundary line of the Providence Plantations. By the Cowesett Line they evidently meant the line which is now Division Street, the southern line of the Warwick purchase, which Connecticut never disputed. Rhode Island rejected the proposal and at the meeting of the General Assembly in October of 1677, ordered five thousand acres to be laid out in the Narragansett Country, the said lots to be assigned to those who had been of service to the colony in the recent war.

This tract was incorporated as a town, the eighth in the colony, and named East Greenwich. The whole was divided into fifty equal shares. Five hundred acres for house lots were laid out on the bay and the other four thousand five hundred acres divided into farms to be held by those who held the shore lots. Neglect to build within a year on the shore lots meant forfeiture, of the property. The grantees of the new town for services rendered in King Philip's War were as follows:

John Spencer Henry Brightman Charles Macarty Benjamin Griffin John Pearce Preserved Pearce Samuel Albro John Peckham Edward Dav John Heath John Parker Samson Ballou Benjamin Mowrey James Evles Pearce Henry Dyre John Sanford

Thomas Nichols George Vaughn Thomas Wood Daniel Vaughn Stephen Peckham Henry Lilly Philip Long Thomas Peckham Edward Richmond Edward Clavery Robert Havens George Browne John Remington Joseph Mowrey James Battey John Knowles William Hawkins John Holden

Clement Weaver John Weaver Thomas Frey Thomas Dungin John Crandal John Albro Richard Knight William Clarke John Strainge Richard Barnes Jonathan Devell William Wilbore Benjamin Gorton Stephen Arnold

Observe, the number is forty-eight. The two unassigned sections of the new town were reserved for some reason not stated, possibly for public use.

INTERLUDE

FATHER TIME THE PROPHET

"Witness here ye days of old, Tales of early trials unfold. How noble the deeds of long ago! How warm did hearts with fervor glow!

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The pioneers had courage and hope; Far was their vision, and wide in its scope.

A promising land were these hills, vales and rivers, Yet harboring oft the dread famine and fevers; But primeval powers had to unbend their will, And the trees whisper now, 'Conquer still!'

EPISODE FIVE

THE SETTLEMENT OF EAST GREENWICH

The grantees of the East Greenwich lands began at once to take possession. Connecticut demanded that these settlers be recalled. Rhode Island replied by a letter refusing the demand and saying that while they acknowledged that Connecticut was the stronger colony, yet they, the Rhode Islanders, had the King behind them. A royal order told Connecticut to keep its hands off the Narragansett Country.

The settlers of East Greenwich went on building their houses and clearing their farms without molestation for nine years. Then came the recall of the New England Charters, that of Rhode Island being among them, and the settlement on East Greenwich land by the Huguenots.

King Charles II having died and James II having succeeded him, it was resolved by the Crown to erect all New England into one colony and to abolish the old charters. In May of 1686, Joseph Dudley, forerunner for Sir Edmund Andros, the new Governor, took charge of the Narragansett Country, forbade all other jurisdiction there, claimed East Greenwich as part of the said Narragansett Country and changed the name of the town to Deptford. A little later Sir Edmund Andros assumed control over New England.

THE CONQUERING OF THE WILDERNESS

The Dance of the Wilderness:

A symbolic dance representing the Wilderness in its wildest and most playful moods, with the Powers of the Forest, the Powers of the Rivers and the Mist Maidens merrily cavorting in the primeval tract of East Greenwich. The Spirit of the Wilderness is exemplified by the untained and care-free dance of the leader.

2. Perseverance of the Pioneers:

The sufferings of the early settlers are depicted. The obstacles presented by the Forests, Rivers and Mists are surmounted. The ravages of Fever, Famine and even Death, are finally overcome. Eventually the pioneers conquer the wilderness, and nature bows in homage and submission, even in encouragement.

This episode is purely symbolical.

Note: Although there existed within the confines of the old-time Narragansett Country a veritable paradise in many respects, it is nevertheless only too true that few places could at times offer greater hardships. Many an en-

terprising figure in local history has been confronted by its natural obstacles, and subjected to pangs of hunger and the dire influences of the mists arising from the lowlands.

VICTORY SONG

"To thee be victory! On, pioneers!
Danger encircled by day and night,
Here light thy hearth fires to gleam through the years,
Clear as a beacon light.
Powers of the forest and powers of the river
Here shall obey thee, working thy will.
Pine boughs that whisper, aspens that quiver,
Sing to thee, 'Conquer still!' "

INTERLUDE

FATHER TIME THE PROPHET

"And so a town was founded here;
Hearths and homes were builded;
Language varied with shifting events;
Habits and tongues were blended.
Fads and fancies of yesterdays
With Time have evolved in many ways;
Customs and styles have seen change after change;
But in daring and dancing 'tis Youth that still reigns."

EPISODE SIX

A MARKET DAY

The spirit of this scene is one of contrast to the ensuing disasters. East Greenwich is in a gala mood, little suspecting that a few weeks later there will be tears and destruction.

It is market day, in early Fall, and the good folk of the village are making it a harvest festival. Merchants, traders, chap-men (pedlers) and hucksters are displaying their wares, and the housewives are fast filling their baskets. Negro servants are shiftlessly running errands, or amusing themselves with clogging and songs. Farmers are trading cattle or buying farm implements. Various kinds of domestic animals are on the scene.

In comes a man from the grist mill, with a sack of flour on his back. Wagons, carts and beasts of burden are well laden down with all sorts of produce. Some "Praying Indians" saunter in and trade their furs. There is much haggling over prices, but the Indians delight in bedecking themselves with the bright cloths, beads and trinkets, and in obtaining the hatchets, guns, kettles, knives, powder, mirrors and firewater.

Bells tinkle on horses and cattle. There is much noise and confusion, good-natured banter, admonishing of unruly children, and masculine argumentation. At one side is a young fellow painting a sign for the Inn. Near him is another lad engaged in the pleasant and popular occupation of whittling. A few of the older men are pitching horseshoes, while still further off is

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the blacksmith busy at his anvil. Newcomers appear, the women riding pillion. There are greetings, attended by much bowing and scraping. The mail arrives, and keen excitement ensues.

A picture not quite so pleasant is formed by a man being placed in some stocks which two carpenters have set up.

Of a sudden, a self-appointed master of ceremonies jumps upon a bench and blows a long blast on a horn. This is a signal for entertainment in the way of a windmill dance by a group of little Dutch maids.

A keg of Dutch beer is tapped and the tankards are made brimming full. The punch bowl also passes round, and all drink from it, blissfully ignorant of germs. Our master of ceremonies proposes the old toast:

"Here's to your health and the health of your family; May you all live long and prosper!"

And then again:

"While good fellowship we boast, Fill the goblets to the brim; King George of England be our toast, Drink and fill the bowl again."

At that a number of the townspeople circle about the flag pole on which flies the standard of England.

But off at one side there is trouble brewing. A young lad with a little too much wine has planted a kiss on the cheek of another youth's sweetheart, whereat a cane is vigorously waved in his face. A lively bit of wrestling follows, until the town dignitaries trot the lively pair and the master of ceremonies off to the goal for riotousness, and put an end to the general hilarity as not being in keeping with decorum and propriety. There is considerable dismay, and the crowd rapidly, though reluctantly, disperses.

INTERLUDE

FATHER TIME THE PROPHET

War!
War!
The song of the shell.
Through stricken skies.
It sings the Dirge of Death as it flies.
War!
The bird in the forest sings to God;
To man sings the merciless shell.
It holds him fast in its martial spell
Till mute he lies on the reddened clod,
Or hushed he falls to the fresh turned sod.
War!
The song of the shell,
War!
War!
From "Macdonough" by Nathana Babitt

EPISODE SEVEN

REVOLUTIONARY WAR EVENTS

In 1774, a number of the inhabitants of East Greenwich had petitioned the legislature to pass an act incorporating the Kentish Guards. The first three names on the list of incorporators are James Mitchell Varnum, Christopher Greene and Nathanael Greene, Jr. Varnum was named captain with the rank of colonel, Richard Fry, first lieutenant with the rank of lieutenantcolonel, Christopher Greene, second-lieutenant with the rank of major, and Hopkins Cooke, ensign with the rank of captain. This company furnished more officers of distinction to the cause of the colonies than any other in the country, furnishing in all thirty-two officers. It furnished one brigadier-general. (James M. Varnum), one major-general (Nathanael Greene), two colonels (Christopher Greene and Archibald Crary), two majors (John S. Dexter and Flagg) and one captain (Thomas Arnold) to the Continental service as well as many minor officers and privates.

When the news of the battles of Lexington and Concordreached East Greenwich, the Guards started for Massachusetts one hundred and ten strong under command of Colonel Varnum. When they reached Pawtucket they met an express messenger who told them that the British troops had retreated to Boston. Thereupon the Guards returned to East Greenwich but were kept under arms to guard against landing parties from the British ships then in Narragansett Bay. A fort was built about midway between East Greenwich and Chepiwanoxet on the bank overlooking the entrance to the cove about opposite Long Point.

On one occasion a vessel having been driven ashore and captured by two tenders filled with men from the British fleet near Warwick Neck, Colonel Richard Fry, who had succeeded to the command of the Guards, crossed over with his men in boats, landed above where the vessel was stranded and drove off the British after a four

hour engagement.

In September, 1774, a messenger arrived in Providence with the intelligence that a riot had broken out in East Greenwich and the mob was threatening to burn the town in retaliation for the treatment of Stephen Arnold of Warwick, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, who had been hanged in effigy by the citizens because of his spreading Tory propaganda. The mob consisted of several hundred people, evidently representing the Tory element of Kent County. The Deputy Governor ordered the Sheriff with the Cadets and the Light Infantry of Providence and others of the Militia to arm themselves and proceed immediately to East Greenwich to assist the sheriff of the town in dispersing the mob. The companies

of militia armed and marched immediately and arrived there by nine o'clock that same morning. A committee was appointed and sent to the mob about two miles distant from the village to warn them of the bad consequences of their unlawful proceedings and to demand some of the principal persons among them to come immediately into town and settle the affair. Whereupon Stephen Arnold and others came from the mob and met the militia and a great number of people convened at the Court House. At the Court House, Arnold took it all back and promised to be good. (From the Providence Gazette,

Sept. 1774).

Arnold had assembled his men about two miles west of the village (near the present residence of Daniel Howland) having enlisted and drilled there secretly for his enterprise. Arnold had invited one James Tillinghast, a pronounced Tory to join him, but when Tillinghast realized that Arnold intended to capture and destroy East Greenwich weakened and as the time for the assembling of the Tory forces approached, went secretly to East Greenwich at midnight, and waking up some of the principal inhabitants told them of their peril. The news was so astonishing that few believed it. Old Peggy Pearce, a shrewd woman, who kept a shop on Main Street, however, set out next morning to investigate. She went on horseback up through West Greenwich and Coventry with the ostensible object of buying woolen yarn and linen thread as was then spun and sold by the wives and daughters of the farmers. Peggy, by leading questions and casual remarks, learned enough to convince her that Tillinghast's story was true and made her old horse travel as he had never before with her news. The attack was to take place that night, or early the next morning. A hasty meeting of the citizens was called and Samuel Brown was dispatched on a "fleet steed" to Providence to call for aid with the results just stated.

Benjamin Franklin visited Governor William Greene in the fall of 1775, was a guest at his home, and conferred with him on measures to be taken for the colonial cause. Gen. Greene and Gen. Varnum were undoubtedly here at the same time to take part in said conferences.

General Greene was married July 20, 1774, in the west parlor of the Governor Greene House (now owned by William G. Roelker) on Division Street, (Warwick side) to Catherine Littlefield and took her to the house he had previously built in Coventry.

INTERLUDE

FATHER TIME THE PROPHET

"Away with care! Let us brush the dust from bygone times And bid new records show How every year adds valorous deeds To those of long ago.

East Greenwich, Land of Fame, Review thou thy heroes, revere their great name; Recount all their martyrdom, sing of their worth, To thy posterity."

EPISODE EIGHT

The Constitutional Convention met in East Greenwich, September of 1842, ex-Governor Fenner as president, and drew up a State Constitution to submit to the people. It was adopted and we still have it with amendments. This act of the East Greenwich Convention put an end to the Charter Government under which Rhode Island had lived for 180 years.

EPISODE NINE

PATRIOTISM OF TODAY

A grateful acknowledgment to the American Legion and Red Cross, for their great contribution to the independence and welfare of the United States of America, as exemplified in the World War.

A salute to the Colors of today.

INTERMISSION

There will be a very short intermission, previous to the next episode, which forms the grand finale to the Pageant.

INTERLUDE

FATHER TIME THE PROPHET

"Now that the Book of Records we close, And in it the deeds of old repose, Let us turn to this enlightened age And see the wonders of today's beauties displayed. I've seen the birth of man; Seen how through strife and strain and struggle Man hath doffed the brute, and donned the human; How with trial and tears man rises still. And learns that he is SOUL.

All these things have I seen, And many more I have yet to see; For I am Time.''

EPISODE TEN

THE MASQUE OF NATIONS

A Great Patriotic Spectacle Based on a Thought

A mammoth spectacle symbolizing the spirit and growth of America, the melting pot of the nations, and East Greenwich's part in the amalgamation of the inseparable Union.

Character dances of the nations are performed, with appropriate costumes for the various countries, and the climax is the rallying of all forces about Columbia, until the seething movement embodies the maxim of "one for all, and all for one."

EPILOGUE

A grand parade of all participants, reminding us that Today is not of itself alone but really a part of the never-ending procession of human endeavor, beginning back even in the days when there was no written history. Old Father Time begins our parade and he ends it.

Life is, after all, a rapid succession of Centennials and Sesqui-Centennials. May our posterity have cause to be as truly grateful to us as we are to those who have passed this way before us!



Public Buildings of East Greenwich



PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE TOWN HALL



FIRE STATION

The East Greenwich of Today

The story of East Greenwich of today, is that of a Town which after 250 years is continuing to make history in a form of a good community in which to live, inhabited by progressive people who are united in a civic, betterment program, in having the best living conditions and getting the most out of the Town's unusual natural resources. For certainly it is unusual for any town to have all the advantages of a well-protected harbor and shore on Narragansett Bay, a good residential section near a modern main thorough fare which is on the New York, Providence and Boston Post Road, and in addition to this a large rural area which is being more and more opened by an intensive development. The area of the town could easily support many times the present population and because it is inevitable that more and more people will steadily build homes in and near the central part and in the rural section of the town, and that the long established industries in the industrial sector of the town and over the line in Warwick, will continue their steady growth, these in themselves are good and sufficient reasons why the town is making progress.

The residents of East Greenwich have the advantages of good telephone, electric and water services, and enterprising merchants carrying national known goods, fairly priced and each merchant with the earnest desire to extend personal service and accommodation, a thoroughly efficient fire department, a completely equipped public library, and thoroughly up-to-date postal facilities.

The year 1927 sees an improved development in the school facilities of the town, in the laying on September 7th of the cornerstone of the new \$250,000 central school as a part of the celebration program, and when completed this new central school and the recently constructed rural school at Frenchtown will provide ample and new facilities for all primary and grammar school grades. The total present school population is about 600 and the new facilities are ample for growth. The town is fortunate in being able to use the facilities of the East Greenwich Academy for its high school students.

CHURCHES

The Religious side of life is cared for in churches of Baptist, Episcopal, Friends, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Sixth Principal Baptist, Swedish Congregational and Swedish Lutheran denominations.

Church of Our Lady of Mercy Rev. J. J. Traynor, *Pastor* Founded 1867 Masses

7.30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Rev. Elmer F. West, *Minister* Founded 1874 Services

10.45 A. M. 7.30 P. M.

FRIEND'S SOCIETY
Founded 1699
Mrs. Anna Tucker, Minister

METHODIST EPISCOPAL Rev. Howard P. Davis, *Minister* Incorporated 1831 Sunday Services

II.00 A. M.

7.30 р. м. Epworth League 6.30 р. м.

St. Luke's Episcopal Rev. Charles A. Meader, *Rector* Founded 1834 Sunday Services

8.00 A. M. 11.00 A. M. 7.30 P. M.

SIXTH PRINCIPAL BAPTIST CHURCH (Frenchtown)

Rev. Arthur Lambourne, Minister Founded 1823

Services 12.30 P. M. 7.30 P. M.

Swedish Evangelical Congregational Rev. T. E. Nordberg, Minister

Founded 1894 Sunday Services

7.00 P. M.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Rev. F. G. Granquist, *Minister* Services

10.45 A. M. 7.30 P. M.

ORGANIZATIONS AND FRATERNITIES

Organizations, the purpose of which is Charity and Helpfulness, are the King's Daughters, the Visiting Nurse and Anti-Tuberculosis Associations of East Greenwich and Apponaug, and the Neighborhood Cottage, in addition to the numerous societies attached to the several churches.

The Patriotic Societies are the Kent County Chapter of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and General Na-

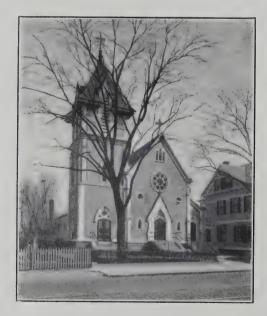


FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

East Greenwich Churches



SAINT LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal)



Church of Our Lady of Mercy (Catholic)



METHODIST CHURCH

East Greenwich Churches



SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH



Swedish Congregational Church



Sixth Day Baptist Church Frenchtown

Public Schools



Dr. James H. Eldredge Central School, East Greenwich



Rural School, Frenchtown, East Greenwich

East Greenwich Academy



Eastman Dormitory



Main Building



SWIFT GYMNASIUM

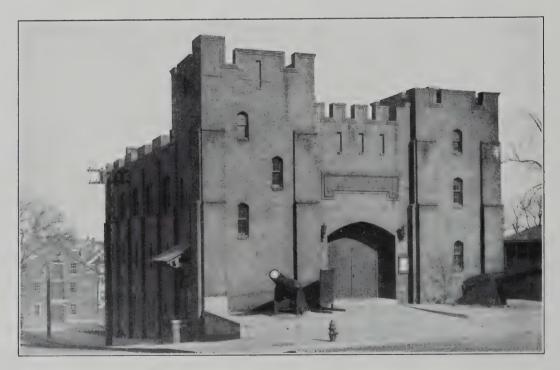


WINSOR DORMITORY

ARMORIES



THE KENTISH GUARDS



THE VARNUM CONTINENTALS

thanael Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Military Organizations in East Greenwich are Battery I, 243d C.A. "H.D." Rhode Island National Guard; Boy Scouts; Camp Fire Girls; Italian Patriotic Social Military Company; Independent Company; Kentish Guards and the Varnum Continentals.

The Fraternal and Secret Societies are Adah Chapter, O.E.S.; Evelyn Rebekah Lodge, Gustaf Adolph Beneficial Society; Harmony Lodge, I.O.O.F.; Jewish Counsel of Women; Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church; Independent Order of Foresters; Macabees; King Solomon's Lodge, No. 11, F. and A.M.; Loyal Welcome Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U.; Masachachaug Council, Royal Arcanum; Mercy Circle of the Daughters of Isabella; Minatonomoh Encampment, I.O.O.F.; Narragansett Council, Jr., O.U.A.M.; Narragansett Council, L.O.M.; Narragansett Royal Arch Chapter and Council; a Council of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Prosperity Lodge, I.O.O.L.M.U.

Veteran Organizations are Reno Post, G.A.R.; a post of the United Spanish War Veterans also the Post of the American Legion.

EAST GREENWICH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

About 1895, the first association of local business men was formed under the name of the East Greenwich Business Men's Association and this lasted for about 10 years. In 1910, the East Greenwich Board of Trade was formed, was re-organized in 1916, and succeeded by the present East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce. Starting with a small membership the Chamber has grown until it now numbers more than 100, composed of successful business men all working together and striving to point out to others the advantage and benefits to be found in this unusually delightful place of abode and industry.

Among the activities that the Chamber has sponsored, have been the organization of the East Greenwich Savings Fund and Loan Association, which has been of great assistance in the development of the community, the Main Street "White Way," increased postal and transportation facilities, building of roads, improved telephone service, automobile parking regulations and both the new rural and the new \$250,000.00 Central School, as well as securing new industries and permanent residents. The 250th Anniversary and Old Home Week Celebration was initiated and is sponsored by the Chamber.

The organization initiated the movement for the formation of the Rhode Island Conference of Business Organizations and is affiliated with the New England Council. The future of the town would seem assured if the same non-partisan policy that has brought the Chamber to its present size and usefulness is continued.

KENTISH GUARDS

From data contributed by Colonel Thomas Allen.

In the late summer of 1774, fifty-six citizens of the County of Kent, met at the Tavern of William Arnold in the town of East Greenwich and entered into the following compact:

"Deeply impressed with a sense of the shameful neglect of military exercise and being willing and desirous to repair and revive that decayed and necessary spirit of regular discipline at this alarming crisis, we, the subscribers do unanimously join to establish and constitute a military independent company. That on every Tuesday and Saturday, in the afternoon for the future or as long as occasion requires, or it should be judged necessary, or expedient, we will meet at the house of William Arnold in East Greenwich for purposes aforesaid."

Signed—Adam Comstock, Job Hawkins, Gideon Mumford, Richard Mathewson, Gideon Freeborn, Joseph Joslyn, James M. Varnum, Sylvester Greene, Archibald Crary, William Greene, Daniel Greene, John S. Dexter, Charles Holden, Jr., Job Pierce, John Glazier, Richard Fry, Thomas Holden, Stephen Mumford, Charles Greene, Andrew Boyd, Samuel Brown, Nathanael Greene, Jr., Eser Wall, Joseph Whitmarsh, Abiel Brown, Wanton Casey, Hopkins Cooke, Christopher Greene, Griffin Greene, John Cooke, Job Mills, John Gordon, John Greene, son of Richard, Reuben Wightman, William Waterman, John Fry, Oliver Gardiner, Clark Brown, Benjamin Spencer, Stephen Greene, Christopher Greene, Isaac Tripp, Jr., Dutee Cerants, Jr., Peleg Osin, Pardon Allen, John Shaw, Jr., Samuel——, Abraham Greene, Thomas Arnold, Joseph Greene.

At the October 1774, session of the General Assembly, (of the then British Colonys) of Rhode Island, the same fifty-six citizens petitioned for and were granted the right to incorporate with "those who should be joined unto them" into an Independent Company, by the name of the Kentish Guards.

The following officers were appointed in command:

James Mitchell Varnum, Captain Richard Fry, First Lieutenant Christopher Greene, Second Lieutenant Hopkins Cooke, Ensign

By the Charter, the company was and is still only subject to the orders of the Governor of the State, the officers are commissioned by the Governor and the organization is part of the State Militia.

As soon as the Charter was granted the company was armed and equipped and began holding semi-weekly meetings. On April 20, 1775, came news of the Battle of Lexington and within three hours a company of 110 men, rank and file, were on the march for the scene of action. Upon reaching Pawtucket, word was received that the British troops had returned to Boston. Upon receipt of the news the Guards returned to East Greenwich where they went on guard duty, devoting a good portion of their time to the erection of Fort Daniel at the entrance of East Greenwich harbor.

Among their other duties the Guards were at Warwick Neck and at the two battles of Prudence Island in 1776, and under General Joseph Spencer at Tiverton and Bristol in 1777. They were part of the Sullivan Expedition in 1778, and were active in Jamestown in July 1780.

In the years 1775 and 1776, thirty-five members of the Kentish Guards entered the Continental service, among whom were Nathanael Greene, James Mitchell Varnum, Christopher Greene and Archibald Crary and others of high reputation. Besides those named as signers of the petition for the Charter many others of the company served in the armies of the Revolution and acquitted themselves well in their respective stations; many rose to high distinction, and one, in universal estimation, is placed second only to the immortal Washington.

From the close of the Revolution to the War of 1812, the members of the company met as required by the Charter. During the War of 1812, the company, under the command of Colonel Henry C. Turner was stationed at Newport, R. I. During the Dorr War in 1842, under the command of Colonel George W. T. Allen, the company defended the State Arsenal from an attack by Dorr's followers (for which service they were presented a silk regimental flag) and later in the same year the company suppressed a riot in Pawtucket, thereby bringing the Dorr insurrection to a close.

In response to the call of President Abraham Lincoln for volunteers, the company, on April 18, 1861, marched to Providence and reported to Governor William Sprague, who ordered them to hold themselves in readiness. It is interesting to note that in responding to the Governor's orders they were the first company outside the city of Providence to report fully armed and equipped for service. On April 27, 1861, Governor Sprague ordered a company formed for active service in the United States Army, and on June 5th the first company was mustered in to the service of the United States Army as Company H, 2nd, Rhode Island Volunteers and a second company was mustered into service on September 6, 1862 as Company H, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers.

The observance of Memorial Day in East Greenwich was instituted on May 29, 1869, and since 1884, the Guards have performed escort duty to Reno Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic and East Greenwich Post, No. 15 of the American Legion. In 1871, the Guards participated in the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Providence.

Eighteen members of the company were in the service of the United States in the War with Spain in 1898. At the time of the World War the company was recruited to its full strength of 100 men and during the World War, 162 men entered the service.

Those who made the supreme sacrifice in the world war were Walter Ray Allen, Richard F.

Grant and Charles L. Lorenson. Jesse A. Whaley was blinded in battle.

Albert H. Hall became Captain, with the rank of Colonel, April 26, 1924. On October 16, 1924, the Guards celebrated their 150th anniversary.

It will be readily seen that few chartered companies in this country can claim a more ancient and honorable origin or have inherited a larger share of well-earned glory than the Kentish Guards. History proves that the members of the organization have taken part in all the important military activities in which the country has been involved since the days of the Revolution and in the public life of the Colonies and State the members of the Kentish Guards have played a conspicuous part. One of the Guards became Revolutionary War Governor of the Colony, two were members of the Continental Congress, three were members of the committee of safety for the colony of Rhode Island, three were members of the council of War for the Colony, two became United States Senators, two, members of the United States House of Representatives, four, Speakers of the Rhode Island House of Representatives and four, Justices of the Supreme

Officers of the Kentish Guards as of May 12, 1927, are as follows:

ALBERT H. HALL, Captain
EDWARD A. GRAVES, First Lieutenant
C. EDWARD ANDERSON, Second Lieutenant
WILLIAM S. RICB, Ensign
THOMAS ALLEN, Adjutant
HARRIS A. RALPH, Quartermaster
JAMBS E. WILDING, Paymaster
HAMILTON H. HALL, Commissary
LEROY K. HAGENOW, Surgeon
RICHARD H. WOFFENDEN, Chaplain

VARNUM CONTINENTALS

From data contributed by Major Howard V. Allen.

The Varnum Continentals, a patriotic, social and military organization was incorporated under Rhode Island laws in October 1907, with the object ''To perpetuate the customs, uniform and traditions of the American Revolution, and thereby and in other ways to encourage patriotism among the people.''

The uniform of the Battalion is an exact reproduction of that worn by Rhode Island troops in the War of the Revolution. Its colors are copies of the first American Flag and the first Rhode Island State flag, and it is believed the Varnum Continentals are the only military organization in the country carrying out to the letter, the military customs of the early days.

The present Armory was erected as a memorial to General James Mitchell Varnum and was dedicated in January, 1914. The Armory included a large drill hall, gallery, store rooms, and ladies' reception room on the first floor and underneath are the social rooms, mess hall and kitchen,

officers' room, billiard room, lockers, shower baths. Some very interesting historical relics, gun cases, etc., are in the Armory museum.

In the World War the organization took an important part in organizing the 16th Company Rhode Island State Guards with an enlisted strength of one hundred men which served with distinction in the State during the period of the war. The Armory was opened for the training of drafted men, giving instructions to many which resulted in their receiving ratings in the service from Corporal to Lieutenant.

Those who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War were 1st Sergt. Cyril B. Mosher and Private Fred S. Magoon. On the Mexican Border in 1916 the company lost Private Parker S.

Miller, who died from illness.

Upon the demobilization of the State Guard the Varnum Continentals were instrumental in the formation of the Coast Artillery Battery now known as Battery I, 243rd C. A. "H. D.," R. I. National Guard. This Battery has its own quarters in the Armory.

The organization takes recognition in all patriotic anniversaries and celebrates its twen-

tieth anniversary on September 8, 1927, in connection with the 250th Anniversary of the Town of East Greenwich.

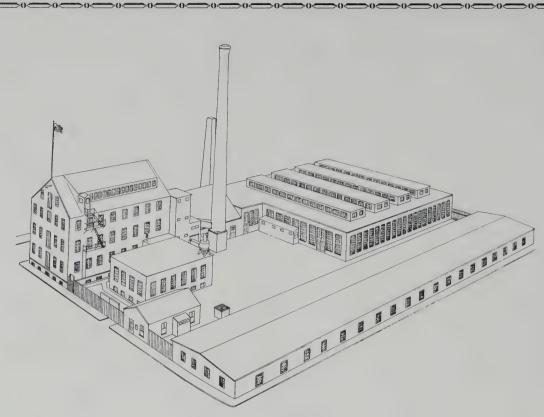
The present membership consists of seventysix active members, seventeen associate members

and nine honorary members.

In 1926, the Company re-organized as a battalion. The present officers consist of Major Howard V. Allen, Staff—Captain George R. Hanaford, Adjutant; Captain Fenwick G. Taggart, Surgeon; Lieut. William A. Browning, Paymaster; Lieut. Henry D. Banks, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut. Charles R. Johnson, Quartermaster; Lieut. Elisha W. Bucklin, Commissary; Lieut. Norman B. Smith, Asst. Adjutant; Lieut. H. Irving King, Asst. Commissary.

Honorary Staff: Captain William M. Owen and Lieut. William L. Sharpe. Company Officers are as follows: Company "A" Captain J. Walter Mills, Lieut. Louis W. Farrington, Ensign Richard C. Leland. Company "B" Captain Albert S. Benson, Lieutenant George A. White, Ensign George P. Tyler. Non-Commissioned Staff: Quartermaster Sergeant Charles H. Balfour, Commissary Sergeant George E. Bailey.





Boston Wire Stitcher Co.



GREENWICH BLEACHERY

Industries

FISHING

Few people realize the size and particularly the recent growth of the shell fish industry of East Greenwich. The average number of employees are three hundred and the payroll runs over \$500,000 per annum, nearly all of which is spent in the town. The payroll alone shows a gain of over 400% in the last five years.

The boats going out of East Greenwich cove have as their field of operation, Cowesett and Narragansett Bay, and the product produced is all shell fish, including scallops in season, lobsters, clams and quahaugs (round clams) little necks taken from the fishing grounds as late as 4.30 P. M. are delivered by boat to New York City and offered for sale at 7.00 A. M. the following morning. There is daily delivery truck service to Boston on the north and to Bridgeport and Hartford on the west.

Prior to this year the scallop season for famous East Greenwich scallops, opened on September 1st, being the same time as that of Long Island, but experience proves that as the water cools the quality improves and as a result the Rhode Island season has been advanced to the second Monday in September, when the ever-popular scallop is at its best.

BOAT YARDS

Yachtsmen everywhere are familiar with the work done at the boat yards of Frederick S. Nock, Inc., and Donald Matheson, both yards are just over the town line in Warwick. The work done is the designing and construction of small yachts and cruisers, besides extensive repair work.

BOSTON WIRE STITCHER COMPANY

The Boston Wire Stitcher Company was incorporated in 1903, and started business in Boston, Massachusetts, which accounts for the name of "Boston Wire Stitcher Company." In 1904, the property bounded by Division, Duane, Bicknell and Greene Streets was acquired; this included the factory buildings then located on the site. The buildings were in deplorable condition as they had not been in use for several years although originally a very thriving woolen mill, being known as the Phoenix Woolen Company. This mill was operated by that company for several years under the management of Joseph S. Dews.

The Boston Wire Stitcher Company started the manufacture of wire stitchers in 1904. The manufacturing department consisted of eight men and a small group of machines. The manufacture was restricted to two models of wire stitchers, both of these of a so-called horizontal

wire feed type. The feature which was incorporated in the Boston Stitcher and which led to the incorporation of the company and the manufacture of the machine was a patented mechanism for a single adjustment of all the working parts on the stitcher so as to provide for stitching various thicknesses of paper from two sheets to one-half inch in thickness. This single adjustment, while the patents have run out, is still retained by Boston Stitchers as one of its main features and as the only stitcher on the market with this device.

In 1907, a staple binder operated by foot power was placed on the market. This machine used staples in a pre-formed state and not made from wire on the machine as in the case of wire stitchers.

In 1923, there had been placed on the market twenty different styles of wire stitchers and staple binders covering wire stitchers for practically every purpose including not only the binding of books and magazines and pamphlets, but also in making fibre and corrugated fibre boxes, and stitchers for making toys and novelties, for use on shoes, slippers and the like, for making milk bottle caps, for attaching paper matches to cover, and for numerous other uses to which they have been applied.

Boston Stitchers are used in every State in the Union including Alaska and the Philippine Islands, and are used in practically every country in the world from Canada to Argentine, and from Great Britain to South Africa. They are used in Borneo with native help, in China, Japan, Russia and Australia.

From a plant employing eight people in 1904, the business has grown until at the present time there are one hundred and thirty-five on the payroll. The factory has spread until it occupies the four stories in the original building as well as the basement and has now spread out into the building known as the "Weave Shed," and the building on the east side of the plot, originally used as a Dye House.

EAST GREENWICH DAIRY COMPANY

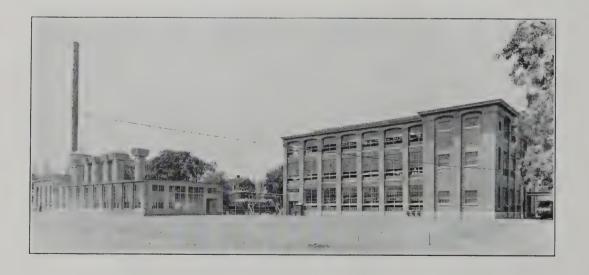
The East Greenwich Dairy which is in a large part locally owned, is an important factor in the community and is favorably known all over the state. Milk is purchased from the farmers in the rural section and in neighboring towns. It is then pasteurized in the Dairy's model plant and distributed to the dealers or consumers in the forms of milk and ice cream.

THE A. H. ESTEN CO.

From a small beginning in 1906, the business of the A. H. Esten Company as dyers and bleachers of worsted yarns, has increased to the present



GREENWICH MILLS





THE
FRENCHTOWN
COMMUNITY
CLUB

Prof. HARRY R. LEWIS
Feeding a Flock of
White Leghorns
at
Lewis Farms



A
PULLET RANGE
AT
LEWIS FARMS



capacity of one million pounds of yarn in the skein per annum. The principal work being on fine yarns for men's worsted wear. The plant now occupied began operations early in 1927, and is the last word in dyehouse construction and equipment. It is interesting to note that the plant is one of the largest consumers of water in the town.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM U. FARRINGTON

This business was established in 1889, and consists of the manufacture of Finishing Specialties for all kinds of Cotton Goods. The plant is one of the few in the country making Dextrines and Adhesive Gums for the special use of the shoe trade.

GREENWICH BLEACHERY

The plant of the Greenwich Bleachery covers an area of 540,000 square feet, employs 175 people, and finishes annually between forty-eight and fifty million yards of cloth. Some idea of just how much cloth this is can be gained from the statement that fifty million yards would furnish every man, woman and child in Rhode Island with seventy yards of cloth and still leave enough to form a three-foot path around the State of Rhode Island.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of chlorine gas are used in changing the grey material to white. 1,220,000 gallons of crude oil are consumed in generating power. 3,000,000 pounds of caustic soda is used to mercerize this material, the mercerization giving the cloth a silky lustre and by contracting the fibre in the cotton yard adding to the strength of the finished material.

GREENWICH MILLS

Less than ten years ago the Greenwich Mills, in a newly equipped plant commenced the production of very high-grade men's worsted suitings. The original equipment of the mill included forty looms but has since been increased to one hundred sixty-six. Over four hundred people are on the payroll. The plant has been substantially increased in size in the past six months and is regarded as one of the best equipped fancy worsted mills in the world.

"Greenwich Worsteds" are made up into men's clothing by the leading clothing manufacturers or are handled by jobbers who directly supply the custom tailors. The demand for the product has been so constant that for many years the mill has operated continuously day and night shifts, even when other mills found difficulty in running at all. The annual output for 1927 will be in excess of 1,250,000 yards and to produce this will require a selection of the finest parts of the fleeces of 1,500,000 sheep. It is interesting to note that the area required to properly

graze this number of sheep would be equal to the combined land area of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

THE HILL & LACROSS COMPANY

This rapidly growing business was established in a small plant at Howard, Rhode Island and was moved to East Greenwich in October, 1926. The company purchased what was known as the "Elizabeth Mill." The plant employs about 125 and operates steadily on day and night shifts. The product is exclusively a novelty elastic braid and from an annual output of 12,000 gross yards in 1905, it has increased to about 700,000 gross yards for the year 1926. Business is the largest of its kind in the country and to produce its present output the plant uses over one million pounds of cotton yarn per annum.

"LEWIS FARMS"

"Lewis Farms" established in 1921, is the largest commercial poultry plant in Rhode Island and one of the largest in New England. The farm consists of 108 acres devoted exclusively to the production of standard-bred poultry of high producing quality, the birds kept including S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. The incubation capacity is 33,000 eggs at one setting and each year the incubators produce about 100,000 chicks. Brooding facilities are available for the rearing of 20,000 chicks each year. The laying and breeding pens have a capacity of 3,000 adult birds.

The production includes high quality breeding stock, hatching eggs, baby chicks, pullets, breeding cockerels and market eggs, and is so timed and planned that a continuous income is available throughout the year.

"Lewis Farms" is located among the rolling hills in the southwestern part of the town of East Greenwich, on land beautifully adapted to the production of poultry. In fact, Kent County offers one of the most ideal locations in New England for the development of poultry, there being an abundance of moderately low-priced land admirably suited to poultry production, with comparatively mild winters and a soil capable of raising the grass so essential to the growth of young chicks and with every facility for the efficient marketing of these products.

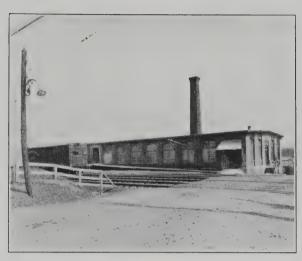
PROVIDENCE DRYSALTERS COMPANY

One of the leading products of this plant is Satin White, a material for coating paper and the company was the first in America to produce Satin White in large quantities and at a cost to make its use general for the coating of paper. The wide use of coated paper has greatly improved the printing art, besides materially re-

ducing its cost and has added to the appearance of magazines and books. The plant produces over four hundred carloads of Satin White each year. Other products are finishing materials for textile mills.

SVEN OLTEDALE WEAVING COMPANY

This plant has only recently come to East Greenwich but is building up a good business in worsteds which are particularly adapted to the making of caps.



Estate of William U. Farrington



The Hill & Lacross Company



HERMAN N. SILVERMAN, Chairman



CHARLES T. ALGREN

Executive Committee 250th Anniversary Celebration



A. Studley Hart



Dr. Fenwick G. Taggart

Program of Events

Sunday, September 4, 1927

Salute at Sunrise.

Reveille by East Greenwich Fire Company.

Ringing of Church bells.

Special Church Services, 7 to 11 A. M.

Combined East Greenwich and Providence Festival Choruses, 4.30 P. M., under the direction of JOHN B. ARCHER.

For Musical Program see page 50.

Popular Concert on Stadium Grounds, 8 p. m.

Monday, September 5, 1927

New England Veteran Firemen's Association Muster.

Street Parade, 10 A. M.

Muster, II A. M.

Popular Concert at Stadium Grounds, 8 p. m.

Amusements at Carnival Field.

Tuesday, September 6, 1927

Rural Day at Frenchtown (East Greenwich.)

Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibit.

Ouoits contest.

Old fashioned clam bake.

Midway and Carnival.

Barn Dance in the evening.

Popular Concert on Stadium Grounds, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, September 7, 1927

Laying of cornerstone of the new Central School, 10.30 A. M.

For Festival Program see page 51.

Long Driving Golf Contest under the supervision of the Rhode Island Golf Association, I.P. M.

Base Ball Game, 3 P. M.

Marathon Race, leaving Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., 4.30 P. M. Due at Stadium about 5.30 P. M.

Presentation of the Historical Pageant, 8.30 P. M. For Pageant Program see page 26.

Amusements at the Carnival Field.

Thursday, September 8, 1927

Military Day.

Military, Historical, Fraternal and Civic Parade, 2 P. M.

Second Presentation of the Historical Pageant, 8.30 P. M.

For Pageant Program see page 26.

Fire Works on the Stadium Grounds.

Amusements at the Carnival Field.



Photograph by Bachrach

Major Fenwick G. Taggart Marshal of the Military Parade

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Inaugural Concert

of the

250th Anniversary of the Town of East Greenwich Sunday, September 4, 1927

Given by

The East Greenwich and Providence Festival Choruses

JOHN B. ARCHER, Conductor

The Providence Festival Band

ROBERT GRAY, Conductor

Programme

Ι.	The Star Spangled Banner Arranged Song of the World's Adventurers		
2.	Overture Jubilee	von Weber	
3.	Solo		
Miss Caroline Andrews			
4.	Marching Tune	. Percy Grainger	
	Dance of the Bacchantes	. Charles Gounod	
	Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust"	. Charles Gounod	
The Chorus and Band			
5.	Serenata—Love in Idleness	William Macbeth	
	Selection—Panamericana	. Victor Herbert	
	THE BAND		
6.	Solo Miss Caroline Andrews		
IVIISS CAROLINE ANDREWS			
7.	Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhauser"	Richard Wagner	
	O Lovely Night from "Tales of Hoffmann"	Jacques Offenbach	
	Hail Bright Abode from "Tannhauser"	Richard Wagner	
	The Chorus and Band		
8.	Victor Herbert Favorites	Victor Herbert	
9.	Solo		
	Miss Caroline Andrews		
10.	The Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" Chan	les Frederick Handel	
The Chorus and Band			

Program of the Laying of the Cornerstone of new Central School

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES
A Festival of Citizenship

The Festival

Gathering of the Tribes:

Indians have come together in annual council when they were interrupted by On-ne-te-wah, chief medicine man of the Narragansetts, who tells them of his vision:

On-ne-te-wah:

"I have had a vision
I beheld in that vision
All the secrets of the future
Of the distant days that shall be:
I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling,
But one heart-beat in their bosom."

Enter Three Heralds:

First Herald:

"Whenever we think of our country as being great, and muse upon its power and wealth, we remember those who crossed the seas in that far yesterday when this mighty land was but a poet's dream of gold. We remember too, those later pilgrims whose eager hopes have led them to the feet of liberty.

"It is meet that here today we hold high festival together. For from many lands they came, seeking freedom for themselves but also bearing gracious gifts of courage, love and beauty which they have woven into the tapestry

of the Nation.

"From the heroic past there comes to you this hour, those daring lovers of great liberty, who built the young Republic. On the wings of the wind rise their voices in glorious song."

Herald:

"From Britain who gave the new world the ardent love of self-government, there came the garland of the rose, the shamrock and the thistle."

Enter Puritans

Song—The Breaking Waves Dashed High.
Scotch Dance.
Song—The Wearing of the Green.
Irish Dance.

Herald:

"From sunny France came brave souls with eager love to make the lilies of their native land blossom in the forest."

French Dance.

Herald:

"With loyalty and cheerfulness our forefathers worked and suffered for a hundred years and by their united efforts created our fair and glorious Nation."

Assembled groups turning to the Nation sing: My Country 'Tis of Thee.

Nation:

"Brave builders of a new world behold your work! A starry banner floats above you, a glorious destiny awaits you. Come, rejoice together for though from many different lands, your hearts have beat as one while you have dared to build a nation in a wilderness!"

Song—The Red, White and Blue.

Nation:

"For more than a century through my open gates the lovers of Democracy have come and called me Mother. Many have I sent afar to build new states and noble cities, until my children number millions. Still I hear the voices of the oppressed of other lands crying to me for succor and chanting my praise in song as their eager feet march forward to the land of Liberty."

Song—America the Beautiful.

Three trumpet calls announce the coming of other nations.

Nation:

"Lo, they come, children of many lands. They come, all who dream great dreams of democracy. I am the vision of their dearest hope, and while they bear their gifts they crave the one precious boon of freedom."

Danish Dance. Norwegian Dance. German Dance. Swedish Dance. Italian Dance. Hungarian Dance.

Nation:

"And now I call to your aid, a spirit who shall guide you through the years. PATRIOTISM!"

Patriotism enters carrying shield with heart aflame upon it signifying the love which will sacrifice and fight for a nation.

Nation:

"Patriotism shall point the way. She shall be always with you, listen to her voice and you shall never fail in loyalty. Follow her and you shall surely reach the heights where stands true Freedom."

Song—America the Beautiful.

Patriotism:

"Behold your starry banner. It floats above you, the undefeated symbol of your liberty. Into it are woven the hopes and prayers of many generations past and to come. It is the Flag of the Free. Pledge to it your eternal allegiance."

Patriotism:

"Follow it, follow it, Come let us march Under the stars and stripes."

Song-The Star Spangled Banner.

March—The Stars and Stripes Forever.

SPEAKERS

Address—Emerson L. Adams Assistant Commissioner of Education for Rhode Island

Address—Payson Smith Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts

Laying of the Cornerstone—John D. Miner Chairman of the School Board

Committee in Charge of Laying Cornerstone of New Dr. James H. Eldredge Central School



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RAYMOND CROMPTON, Chairman Historical Pageant Parade

HERBERT J. COUPER, Master of Ceremonies

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BENJAMIN SOLOMON
Athletic Committee Chairman



Gus A. Malmberg
Decoration Committee Chairman



Miss East Greenwich and her eight attendants who will ride on the "official" float in the Historical Pageant Parade on Wednesday, September 7th.

@ **~** ?

Front Row—Misses Audry Nichols, Elizabeth Spellman, Hazel Olson, Eleanor Yorston.

Back Row—Misses Laura Shogren, Anna Neilan, Anne Freeman (Miss East Greenwich), Beatrice Neilan, Gladys Smythe.

THE EAST GREENWICH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



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THE HOME OF GORHAM MASTER CRAFTSMEN

O name connected with the silversmithing industry has a wider or more exalted reputation, not only in this country but throughout the civilized world,

than Gorham.

It has successfully withstood the vicissitudes of more than four score years, steadily increasing in fame and size, and today is maintaining the position attained more than half a century ago of being foremost in its line and now the largest manufacturer of sterling silverware in the world. This reputation is the result of the implicit confidence of the public gained by the establishment and maintenance of standardization of quality, originality of design and superior workmanship, as well as the artistic and intrinsic value of its production and honesty and integrity of its dealings.

Jabez Gorham started in business as a jeweler in 1813, having been an apprentice of Nehemiah Dodge, the "father of the jewelry industry of Providence." In 1831 he formed a copartnership with Henry L. Webster and added to his jewelry business the manufacture of silverware, necessarily conducted on a most primitive scale by the crude hand processes then in vogue, their products being chiefly spoons, thimbles, combs, and a limited variety of small articles. At that period these pioneers of a great industry little dreamt how vast a business-an art institution-the Gorham works would eventually become. Their basic principles of commercial integrity and honest craftsmanship, however, formed the solid foundation upon which the extensive enterprise of today has been erected. From this modest beginning the business has steadily grown, until today the Gorham Company stands among the leading manufacturing establishments in this country of great enterprises.

Perhaps the most marked illustration of the continuous growth of this enter-

prise is to be found in the increase of the number of employes. At first, of course, Jabez Gorham employed very few hands, but as early as 1852 these had been added to until the number reached 40; ten years later this number had doubled and at the date of the incorporation of the company in 1863 the employes numbered 300. In 1872 there were nearly 500 men on the payroll and on January 1, 1900, the total number of employes of the company in its different departments had reached 1,850, while at the present time there are more than 3,000 men and women in the Gorham employ.

Much of the success of the concern must be credited to the friendly relations that have always existed between the employer and employe. For many years John Gorham was proud of the fact that he knew each of his employes personally, and took an interest in him as an individual as well as a workman. While it is impossible that the same personal bond which existed in Mr. Gorham's day should unite a body of more than 3,000 men with their employers, yet the same principle has governed the company in its dealings with the men, and the employes have consistently been made to feel that they are individuals and not mere machines.

Since 1876 Gorham Master Craftsmen have won first honors in every international exposition in which they have exhibited their masterpieces. France awarded Gorham's President the coveted crimson ribbon of the Legion of Honor for the extraordinary beauty of his company's creations. Two designers of the silversmiths' department have been awarded individual international recognition. Versailles, a Gorham pattern, is on permanent exhibition in Paris at the Louvre. It is such honor that has bestowed his title upon the Gorham Master Craftsman. The men who won it are the same who today create the Gorham Sterling Silverware.

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East Greenwich Coffee Shoppe

East Greenwich Dairy Company

EAST GREENWICH FIRE COMPANY

East Greenwich News

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Ellis, Muriel

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Growth is the Reward of Service!

About October 1, 1927, THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND will move into its new home, 25 Canal Street, where there will be every modern convenience in an atmosphere of Colonial Days such as the old Town of East Greenwich has enjoyed for 250

years. And, here, THE MORRIS PLAN will continue to give its enthusiastic and friendly service in Character-Co-Maker Loans, Collateral or Second Mortgage Loans—also for investments in Morris Plan 5% Certificates.

It is the smaller and somewhat more personal loans in which we specialize from \$50 to \$5,000, repaid in weekly, semi-monthly or monthly installments to suit the needs of the borrower.

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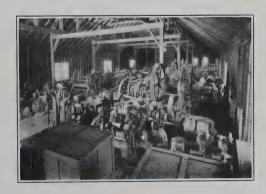
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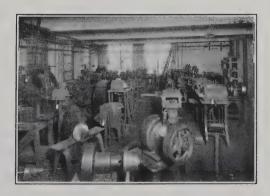
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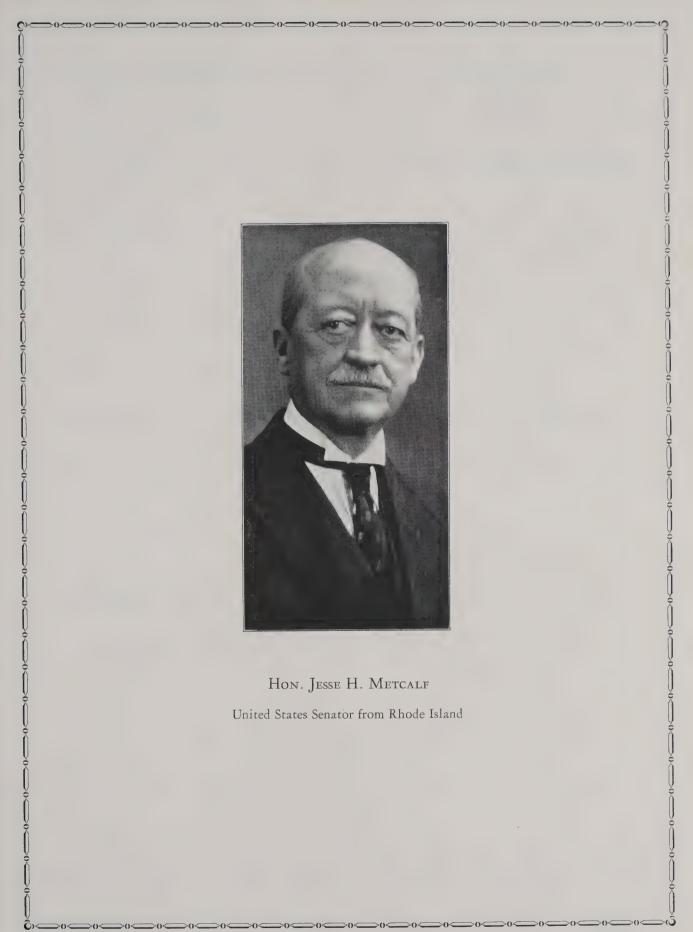
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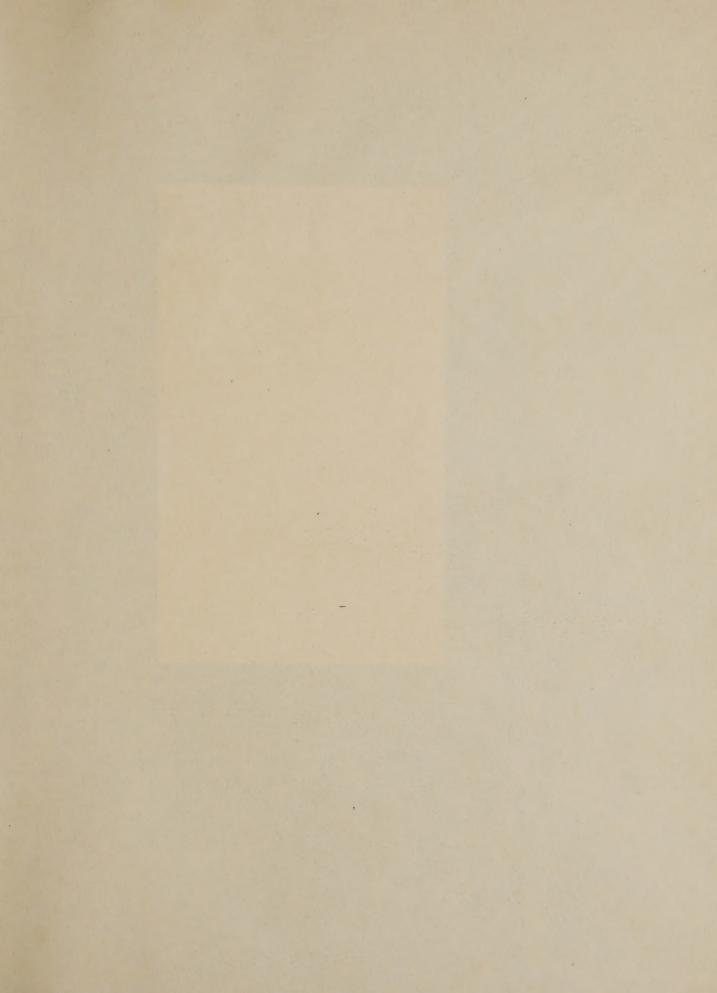
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JOHN H. LUCAS

Director of Publicity and Souvenir Book



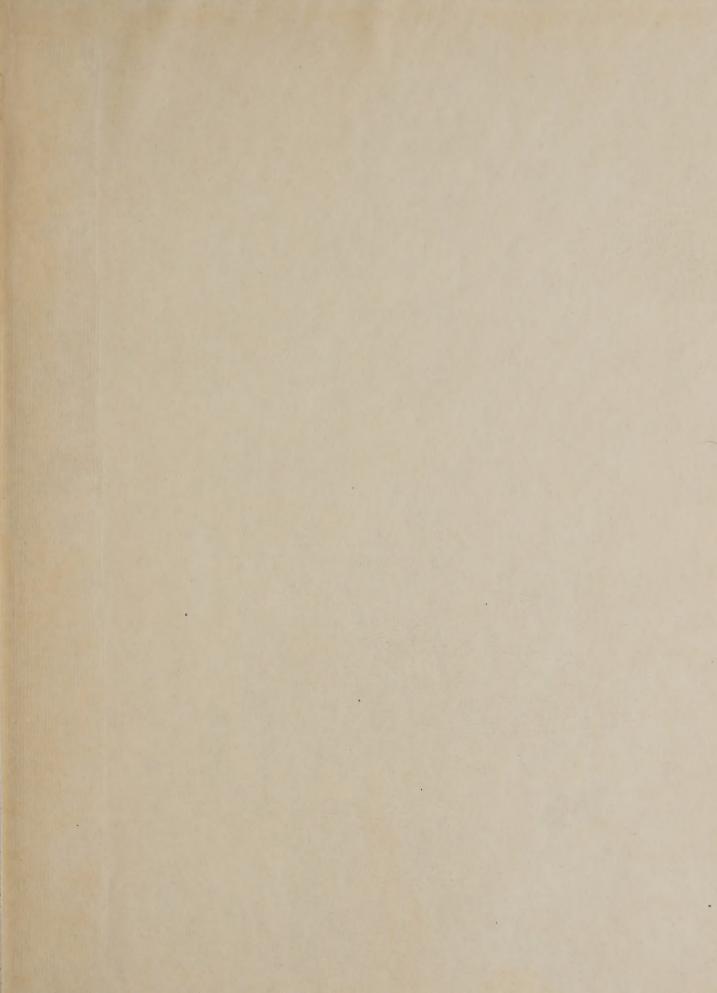




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